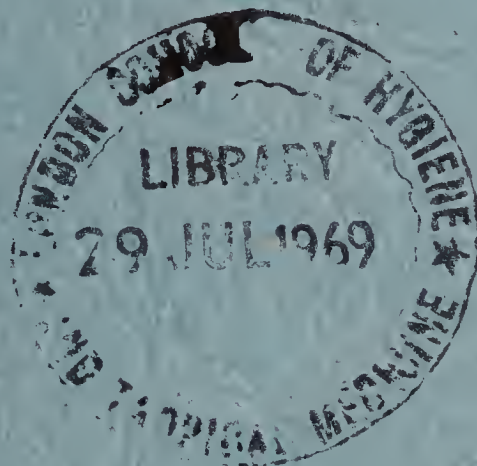


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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON



The Health Services of Wolverhampton in 1963

ANNUAL REPORT

by

J. F. GALLOWAY, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health
and

Principal School Medical Officer

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

as at 31st December, 1963 :

Medical Officer of Health	J. F. Galloway, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	F. N. Garratt, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Ph.D.
Maternity and Child Welfare: Senior Assistant Medical Officer	Marjorie G. Carnaghan, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G., C.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers	Margaret Ingham, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. Margaret T. Wood, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (Resigned 28.9.63).
Chief Dental Officer	T. H. Liptrot, L.D.S.
Tuberculosis*	J. Aspin, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.M.R.D. R. A. Chand, M.B., Ch.B.
Analysts	R. K. Chalmers, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. C. N. Grange, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Health Visiting	
Superintendent	Miss M. Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Group Advisers	3
Health Visitors	13
Nurses	5 (two part-time)
Midwifery	
Supervisor	Mrs. D. K. Rinkel, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.
District Midwives	25
Premature Baby Nurse	1
Home Nursing	
Superintendent	Miss M. N. Swift, S.R.N., Q.D.N., S.C.M.
Home Nurses	24 (4 part-time)
Mental Health Service	
Mental Welfare Officers	F. L. Bird Miss E. Bottomley E. V. Oram, S.R.N., R.M.D.N., Dip. M.H. A. J. Whyte, S.R.N., R.M.N. H. C. Whittall (part-time)
Special Training Centres	
Supervisor	Miss H. Chettle
Assistant Supervisors	9 and 3 general assistants
Male Instructor	1
Trainees	3
Home Help Service	
Organiser	Miss M. Saunders
Assistant Organiser	Miss E. M. Mansell
Home Helps	106 (94 part-time)
Day Nurseries	
Matrons	Miss C. Fitzgerald, S.R.N. Miss K. A. Murray, C.N.N.
Nursery Assistants	25
Domestic Staff	9 (6 part-time)
After-Care Officer	Mrs. N. C. Fry, S.R.N.
Chiropodists	4 (all part-time)
Public Health Inspectors	
Chief Public Health Inspector	F. Binns Hartley, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Specialist Inspectors	7
District Inspectors	8
Pupil Inspectors	5
Technical Assistant	1
Clerical	
Chief Clerk	J. Darby
Clerks	23
Clinic Clerks (part-time)	9
Other Staff	
Rodent Operatives	1
Miscellaneous	2

*Jointly with Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.



Health Department,
59, Waterloo Road,
Wolverhampton.
Tel : Wolverhampton 24281/4.

To : The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Wolverhampton.

This report on the health of Wolverhampton during 1963 relates to a dry year with rainfall at West Park (23.04 inches) over 17 per cent less than the average rainfall (27.80 inches) calculated over the past 66 years. The year opened with a cold spell that had started on the 22nd of December, 1962 and it continued into February ; the lowest mean temperature for the year, 5 degrees Fahrenheit, was recorded on the 27th January. The summer was comparatively dry ; the highest maximum temperature of 80° was recorded twice in June and once in July.

Although the demand for labour was affected early in the year by the abnormally bad weather, resulting in 3,101 persons being wholly unemployed and 1,534 persons working short time in mid-January, by the end of the year 1,527 persons were wholly unemployed and 25 were working short time ; these were the lowest figures recorded at the Wolverhampton Employment Exchange since December 1961 and represented 1.4 per cent of the estimated number of employees in Wolverhampton. By December the demand for males was the highest for three years and for females the highest for eight years and employers were going outside the West Midlands in their efforts to attract employees. Immigrants from the Commonwealth were arriving in far fewer numbers than before the introduction of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act on the 1st July, 1962.

The marriage rate in Wolverhampton, high for many years, is still a third above the national figure. Births (live and still) increased in Wolverhampton after the War to a maximum of 3,451 (birth rate 22.2 per thousand) in 1947 followed by an almost continuous decline until 1957 when there were only 2,322 births

(birth rate 15.5). Then followed a rapid increase until five years later in 1962 there were 3,194 births (birth rate 21.3 per thousand). In 1963 the births showed a decline to 3,096 (a birth rate of 20.5), the first decline experienced since 1957.

Apart from an outbreak of measles in the earlier part of the year that reached its peak in April, there was no unusual incidence of illness ; new claims for sickness benefit with a weekly average of 739 were little different from those of the previous years. Deaths of persons normally resident in Wolverhampton numbered 1,908 and of these 1,754 occurred within the Borough ; of the latter 54 per cent took place at home, 30 per cent in the general wards of the Royal and New Cross Hospitals, and the remaining 16 per cent in geriatric wards, welfare homes and other institutions. The principal causes of death continue to be diseases of the heart and circulation (47.6 per cent of all deaths), cancer (16.6 per cent), diseases of the respiratory tract (16.6 per cent), and suicide and violence (5.1 per cent) ; together they accounted for 85.9 per cent of all deaths. The lungs and bronchi were again the commonest sites of fatal cancer and attention again must be drawn to the clear and incontrovertible relationship between heavy cigarette smoking and the majority of deaths from this condition. All the 19 suicides, 28 motor vehicle and 48 other fatal accidents were preventable. The number of males dying between 45 and 64 years of age (331) was almost twice the number of females dying at these ages (167) ; presumably the excess of deaths among males was due to controllable causes.

Nearly 2,000 years ago a decree was issued by the Emperor Augustus for a general registration throughout the Roman world and this is said to have been the first registration of its kind. In England and Wales the first comprehensive census of the population was taken in March 1801 when the population numbered 8.9 millions and the sixteenth of the series took place in April 1961 when the population was 46.2 millions. By comparing the statistics in respect of the population enumerated in 1961 with those of previous censuses much can be learnt of the changes occurring in the size, constitution, origin and living conditions of the community. In Wolverhampton two features of the inter-censal period 1951 to 1961 have been the influx of immigrants from overseas and the decline in the population from 162,672 to 150,825, a population that would

have been much less had it not been for the presence of 11,769 inhabitants born outside the United Kingdom. These included 2,394 natives of Eire, 1,804 Commonwealth immigrants from Asia, 3,711 from the Caribbean Colonial Territories and 2,654 from Europe. Between the Censuses of 1951 and 1961 there was a decline of 17,727 in the number of inhabitants of Wolverhampton who had been born in the United Kingdom and an increase of 5,880 in the number born elsewhere due almost entirely to increases of 5,208 from the Commonwealth and Colonies and 664 from Eire.

The arrival in England and Wales of more than half a million immigrants between 1951 and 1961 has contributed to our prosperity and they would not exert undue pressure on the social services if they were distributed uniformly throughout the country for they represent little more than 1 per cent of a population of over 46 millions ; but in Wolverhampton immigrants arriving in the same period constituted 3.9 per cent of the population in 1961 and this concentration exerts pressure on the services in the area.

Most of them are young and their birth rate is high. As new arrivals in the area they have difficulty in obtaining adequate housing accommodation so that an unusually high proportion have to be admitted for confinement to institutional maternity beds on social grounds. The selection of patients for admission to maternity beds requires an assessment to be made of the home conditions by a domiciliary midwife and this difficult process becomes more time consuming in the case of Asian immigrants because few of the women speak or understand English and their homes may need visiting repeatedly before adequate information is obtained. Over 30 per cent of the patients admitted for institutional confinement are Asian or West Indian immigrants and this local additional demand for beds requires patients to be discharged early and sent home to complete the lying-in period ; the demand on maternity accommodation by new immigrants from Eire is difficult to determine as they soon become unidentifiable in our mixed community. Patients discharged early from hospital now constitute three out of every five patients nursed by the domiciliary midwives whose work continues to increase.

Health visitors devote much time to immigrants. Due to the language difficulty they often have to revisit Asian wives when husbands are at home or when children have returned from school ; difficulty is experienced in discussing diets because some sects are vegetarians and others eat only certain types of meat. Health visitors spend a lot of time tracing West Indian families who frequently change their address ; mothers return to work as soon as possible after the birth of the baby and the children are left with unregistered daily minders. The use of unguarded coal fires, the dangerous siting of electric fires and the use by West Indians of paraffin heaters, commonly of the drip-feed type, placed in the centre of the room, constitute fire risks that have to be explained. In houses in multiple occupation cooking facilities frequently are poor, communal kitchens and stairways are neglected because no one accepts responsibility for cleaning them, and insufficient dustbins are provided resulting in refuse accumulating in the yard ; advising on how to overcome these difficulties takes time. The high incidence of illegitimate births among West Indians, increased by the number who arrive in this country illegitimately pregnant, causes additional work for the health visitors.

Tuberculosis is commoner in Asians than in the rest of the population. The Wolverhampton Mass Radiography Unit detected 2.0 cases of active tuberculosis in every thousand patients examined in 1963 but among Asians examined the rate was 14.4 per thousand ; of all cases of tuberculous notified in 1963 in Wolverhampton 31 per cent were Asian. Difficulty is experienced in tracing the contacts of these cases.

The Minister of Health emphasised in "A Hospital Plan for England and Wales" (1962) that "where illness and disability cannot be forestalled by preventive measures, care at home and in the community, rather than in hospital, should always be the aim except where there is a need for diagnosis, treatment and care of a type which only a hospital can provide. This is true throughout the whole range of the health and welfare services, from ante-natal care to the provision made for old age ; and it applies whether an illness or disability is physical or mental." Thus the intention of the National Health Service is that domiciliary care should be provided by general practitioners and local health authorities for the majority

of those in need whereas hospital care should be for the minority selected as requiring the specialised facilities that only a hospital can provide. This reasonable, and indeed unavoidable, policy, imposes increasing responsibilities on local health authorities which consequently need larger staffs to deal with more patients requiring domiciliary maternity care, home nursing, home helps, and after-care in the community. Local health authorities also need additional buildings to accommodate the services and those provided in 1963 included the new Parkfields Clinic opened on the 31st May, 1963 and the new Training Centre at Oxley, formally opened by the Minister of Health on 5th July, 1963.

The increased work devolving on local health authorities, coupled with the additional pressure on the services exerted locally by large numbers of new arrivals inevitably increases the expenditure on the local authority's health services which cost the Wolverhampton ratepayers £1,693 per thousand of the population for the year ending March 31st, 1963. The average cost for 82 county boroughs was £1,675 varying from £1,059 for Northampton, £1,185 for Birkenhead and £1,210 for Darlington to £2,322 for Salford, £2,231 for Newcastle-upon-Tyne and £2,184 for West Ham.

The pressure on the services of this local health authority exercised by the new immigrants in the population would be diminished if adequate housing accommodation were available for them, if Asian immigrants were X-rayed on arrival and treatment provided immediately for those with tuberculosis, and if no pregnant women were admitted unless accompanied by, or on their way to join, their husbands.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector refers to the impending completion of the slum clearance programme as far as the larger areas are concerned. More than 12,000 people have benefitted from rehousing in the last ten years and the deployment of public health inspectors on this urgent task has been justified. Small slum areas still remain to be cleared and more houses are approaching the end of their useful lives.

Ten years ago the introduction to this Annual Report contained the statement "Faced with the need to stimulate the flow of new entrants and the need to reduce the high percentage of failures in the qualifying examination, the Working Party on Sanitary Inspectors recommended a still higher standard of preliminary education and a much more difficult qualifying examination. The one would further reduce the intake of new entrants and the other would further reduce the output of qualified inspectors.." The Public Health Inspectors Education Board that subsequently was established adopted both these recommendations and the inevitable shortage is referred to in the Chief Public Health Inspector's introduction to his report. Only by exceeding national salary scales were sufficient inspectors recruited in 1963 and then largely by attracting staff from other local authorities.

In the light of this experience it is disappointing to find the same pattern of behaviour apparent in other fields. Chiropodists whom most local health authorities are anxious to employ on their staffs in order to provide a service for the millions of old people in the community, recently have had their training lengthened from two to three years and the preliminary standard of education raised. The Chiropodists Board is concerned with its function to raise the professional standard of chiropodists but the untreated patient would derive greater benefit from the presence of a chiropodist with two years' training than from the absence of a chiropodist with three years' training. The first step in raising the standard of any service surely is to raise it from one that is absent to one that is present, for a profession, like a man, is justified by deeds, not by faith in itself. There is encouraging evidence that the Ministry of Health is becoming more conscious of the need to give greater consideration to the interests of the community than to sectional interests.

If the average net expenditure on health services of all County Boroughs is represented as 100 per cent for the year ending 31st March, 1963, then Wolverhampton's net expenditure was 101 per cent. On individual items Wolverhampton's expenditure was above the average on midwifery (132 per cent) vaccination and immunisation (128), care of mothers and children (111), ambulance

services (111), health visiting (108), and administration (102) ; it was below the average on prevention of illness, care and after-care (74 per cent), domestic help (74) and mental health (96).

The facts printed in this Report largely are a record of people caring for people. We all are encouraged in the work by the sustained interest and support of the Council, and particularly of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

J. F. GALLOWAY,
Medical Officer of Health

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Summary of Statistics

1. Comparison of Statistics

	1933	1943	1953	1962	1963
Population	140,060	147,230	161,300	149,710	150,280
Area in Acres	9,126	9,126	9,126	9,126	9,126
Inhabited Houses	36,641	40,077	45,730	46,299	46,350
Birth Rate (live) (per 1,000 population)	14.7	20.2	15.7	20.9	20.2
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	11.2	11.5	10.3	11.4	12.7
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	79	51	32	23.7	24.4
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	40.0	28.4	28.7	22.5	19.4
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	1.9	0.98	0.77	—	—
Cancer Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	1.42	1.51	1.54	2.02	2.17
Tuberculosis Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	0.83	0.56	0.30	0.11	0.06
Pulmonary only	0.74	0.49	0.28	0.10	0.06
Rateable Value	£782,373	£974,814	£1,101,361	£2,464,408	£2,500,216
Product of Penny Rate	£3,060	£3,910	£4,477	£9,984	£10,216

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of 1963

Population (Registrar-General's
mid-year estimate)

150,280

Live Births	Male	Female	Total		
Legitimate	1,437	1,251	2,688		
Illegitimate	175	173	348		
Total	1,612	1,424	3,036	20.2	per 1,000 population
Still Births					
Legitimate	26	29	55		
Illegitimate	5	—	5		
Total	31	29	60	0.39	per 1,000 population
				19.4	per 1,000 total births
Deaths	1,004	904	1,908	12.7	per 1,000 population
Natural Increase				1,128	
Infant Mortality					
Legitimate	40	26	66	24.5	per 1,000 live legitimate births
Illegitimate	3	5	8	22.9	per 1,000 live illegitimate births
Total	43	31	74	24.4	per 1,000 live births
Neo-natal Mortality (deaths under 4 weeks)	29	19	48	15.8	per 1,000 live births
Early Neo-natal Mortality (deaths under 1 week)	27	16	43	14.2	per 1,000 live births
Perinatal Mortality (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)	58	45	103	33.3	per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Maternal Mortality	—	—	—	—	per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Deaths from Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary	7	3	10	0.06	per 1,000 population
Non-pulmonary	—	—	—	—	per 1,000 population
Total	7	3	10	0.06	per 1,000 population
Deaths from Infectious Diseases					
Influenza	20	10	30		
Gastro-enteritis	1	5	6		
Syphilitic disease	2	—	—		
Meningococcal infection	1	—	—		
Deaths from Cancer	184	143	327	2.17	per 1,000 population
Area Comparability Factors					
Births		1.03			
Deaths		1.12			

TABLE I

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1963

CAUSES OF DEATH	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents within the Borough										
	Male All ages	Female All ages	Total All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 and under 75 yrs.	75 yrs. and over
Causes	1,004	904	1,908	74	13	4	18	89	498	448	764
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	7	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2
Ischaemic Disease	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Bacterial Infection	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-infective and Parasitic Diseases	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1
Cancer of Stomach	18	31	49	—	—	—	—	2	16	17	14
Cancer of Lung, Bronchus	69	11	80	—	—	—	1	7	46	21	5
Cancer of Breast	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	4	17	1	4
Cancer of Uterus	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	1	8	2	2
Neoplasms Malignant and Lymphatic	88	62	150	—	—	1	2	11	53	45	38
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	9	—	9	—	1	—	1	3	3	1	—
Brain Lesions of Nervous System	6	14	20	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	3
Coronary Disease, Angina	108	162	270	—	—	1	—	3	52	73	141
Hypertension with Heart Disease	186	130	316	—	—	—	—	5	104	84	123
Ischaemic Heart Disease	9	27	36	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	19
Circulatory Disease	99	134	233	—	—	—	—	10	31	53	139
Influenza	29	25	54	—	—	—	—	2	11	9	32
Pneumonia	20	10	30	—	—	—	—	1	14	7	8
Septicemia	84	84	168	14	3	1	—	5	24	25	96
Septic Infection	98	44	142	1	—	—	—	1	35	37	68
Diseases of Respiratory System	11	6	17	1	1	—	1	3	2	7	2
Cancer of Stomach and Intestine	14	4	18	—	—	—	—	1	9	3	5
Diarrhoea	1	5	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	8	3	11	—	—	1	—	2	4	4	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Genital Malformations	9	7	16	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Unexplained and ill-defined	56	69	125	40	—	—	2	9	23	21	30
Vehicle Accidents	25	3	28	—	2	—	7	5	7	2	5
Other Accidents	26	22	48	3	1	—	—	9	5	9	21
War	13	6	19	—	—	—	3	3	11	1	1
War and Operations of War	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

B. General Statistics.

1. Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population on the 30th June, 1963 was 150,280, an increase of 570 over the previous year.

The proportion of the population who were under 15 years of age was estimated to be 21.9 per cent ; the proportion for England and Wales was 22.6 per cent.

The difference between the natural increase of 1,128 and the actual estimated increase of 570 is indicative of the migration of the population, presumably to neighbouring areas.

The publication of the 1961 Census provided the first reliable information about the extent of immigration in recent years. In 1931 the proportion of Wolverhampton residents born outside the United Kingdom was 0.7 per cent, representing 1,016 persons who originated almost equally from Eire, from the Commonwealth and Colonies, and from foreign countries.

By 1951, a substantial change had taken place and the proportion of immigrants had risen to 5.6 per cent, representing 5,889 persons, of whom approximately 60 per cent came from Europe, 30 per cent from Eire and the remainder from the Commonwealth and Colonies.

By 1961 an even greater change had taken place and the proportion of immigrants had risen to 7.8 per cent, representing 11,769 persons, of whom approximately 50 per cent came from the Commonwealth and Colonies, 30 per cent came from Europe and 20 per cent came from Eire. Poland (794), U.S.S.R. (506), Italy (477), Hungary (276), and Germany (187), were the commonest birth places of foreign born residents. Asia (1,670 from India and 86 from Pakistan), and the Caribbean (3,630 from Jamaica and 79 from other territories), were the birth places of all but a handful of immigrants born in the Colonies and Protectorates.

The figures since 1921 are shown in the following table.

Place of Birth	1921		1931		1951		1961	
		%		%		%		%
United Kingdom	101,208	98.9	132,196	99.3	156,783	96.4	139,056	92.2
Eire	336	0.3	395	0.3	1,730	1.1	2,394	1.6
Commonwealth, Colonies	234	0.2	316	0.2	679	0.4	5,887	3.9
Foreign Countries, birth place not stated	564	0.6	305	0.2	3,480	2.1	3,488	2.3
	102,342	100.0	133,212	100.0	162,672	100.0	150,825	100.0

2. Inhabited Houses

On the 31st March, 1963, there were 46,350 inhabited properties. The types of premises and their numbers were :—

Domestic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,018
House shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,024
Off-licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Unlicensed hotels and boarding houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Licensed premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226

The number of additional dwellings brought into rate in the year ending 31st March, 1963, was 529 and the number taken out of assessment was 478, giving an increase of 51.

3. Live Births

Live births recorded by the Registrar General consisted of 1,612 males and 1,424 females, a total of 3,036 (86 less than in 1962) giving a birth rate of 20.2 per thousand population ; when the area comparability factor of 1.03 is applied, this is increased to 20.8 per thousand. The birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 18.2.

Of these 3,036 births 348 or 11.5 per cent were illegitimate. Last year the proportion was 10.3 per cent.

4. Still Births

These numbered 60 (of which 5 were illegitimate). These 60 represented a rate of 19.4 per thousand total births (live and still). The still birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 17.3 per thousand total births.

5. Marriages

The number of marriages registered in Wolverhampton during the year was 1,494, representing a marriage rate of 19.9 per thousand population. The rate for England and Wales was 14.9 per thousand population.

6. Deaths

The number of deaths, comprising 1,004 males and 904 females, was 1,908, giving a death rate of 12.7 per thousand population; when the area comparability factor of 1.12 is applied this rate is increased to 14.2 per thousand. The death rate for England and Wales was 12.2.

The principal causes of death were :—

(a)	Disease of heart and circulation		
	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	270	
	Coronary disease, angina	316	
	Hypertension with heart disease	38	
	Other heart disease	231	
	Other circulatory disease	54	
		<hr/>	
		909	(47.6% of all deaths)
		<hr/>	
(b)	Cancer	327	(16.6% of all deaths)
(c)	Diseases of respiratory tract		
	Pneumonia	168	
	Bronchitis	142	
	Other respiratory diseases	17	
		<hr/>	
		327	(16.6% of all deaths)
		<hr/>	
(d)	Suicide and Violence		
	Suicide	19	
	Motor Vehicle accidents	28	
	All other accidents	48	
	Homicide and operations of war	2	
		<hr/>	
		97	(5.1% of all deaths)
		<hr/>	
(e)	Influenza	30	(1.57% of all deaths)
(f)	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	18	(0.94% of all deaths)
(g)	Congenital malformations	16	(0.84% of all deaths)
(h)	Nephritis and nephrosis	11	(0.58% of all deaths)
(i)	Tuberculosis—all forms	10	(0.52% of all deaths)
(j)	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	6	(0.31% of all deaths)

Of the 1,908 deaths of persons normally resident in Wolverhampton 1,754 occurred within the borough. Of these deaths occurring in the borough 54% took place at home, 19% in the Royal Hospital, 11% in the general wards of New Cross Hospital, 8% in the geriatric wards of New Cross Hospital, 4% in welfare homes and 4% in other institutions.

7. Infant Mortality

There were 8 deaths of illegitimate infants under one year of age (or 22.9 per thousand illegitimate births) and 66 deaths of legitimate infants (or 24.5 per thousand legitimate births). The total of 74 represents an infant mortality rate of 24.4 per thousand live births ; the rate for the whole of England and Wales was 20.9 per thousand live births. Deaths of infants under four weeks old numbered 48 giving a neonatal death rate of 15.8 per thousand live births ; the rate for England and Wales was 14.2. Deaths of infants under one week old numbered 43, giving an early neonatal mortality of 14.2 per thousand live births.

8 Perinatal Mortality

Still births numbered 60 and deaths of infants under one week old numbered 43, giving a total of 103 perinatal deaths or 33.3 per thousand live and still births. The rate for England and Wales was 29.3.

9. Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths occurred.

10. Deaths from Tuberculosis

There were 10 deaths from tuberculosis, representing a tuberculosis death rate of 0.06 per thousand population. The rate for England and Wales was 0.057 per thousand.

Respiratory tuberculosis was responsible for all these deaths ; 7 were males aged 55 and upwards and 3 were females aged over 55.

11. Deaths from Infectious and Notifiable Diseases

There were 168 deaths from pneumonia (representing 1.12 per thousand population) but only a small proportion of these deaths occurred among the 74 cases of pneumonia which were notified ; 96 of the deaths were of patients aged 75 years or more.

Other deaths from infectious diseases included 30 deaths due to influenza, 10 due to tuberculosis and two men aged 61 and 69 who died of the late results of syphilis. There were 6 deaths from gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea, two of them being under two years of age.

12. Deaths from Cancer

There were 327 deaths from cancer, giving a death rate of 2.17 per thousand population ; for England and Wales the rate was 2.17. Of these deaths 184 occurred in males and the more frequent sites of the disease were lungs and bronchi (69 cases), stomach (18), rectum (15) and prostate (11).

Among the 143 deaths which occurred in females the most frequent sites of the disease were stomach (31 cases), breast (26), uterus (13), rectum (11), lungs and bronchi (11), and ovary (10).

The death rate from cancer of the lungs and bronchi was 0.53 per thousand ; for England and Wales it was 0.51. The death rate from cancer in other sites was 1.64 per thousand ; for England and Wales it was 1.66.

13. Sickness Claims

New claims for sickness benefit (excluding industrial disease or industrial injury claims) submitted to the Wolverhampton office of the Ministry of National Insurance during 1963 numbered 39,190 with a weekly average of 739 ; the most claims in a week were 1,388 and 1,243 which occurred in the weeks ending 8th January and 29th January ; the fewest claims in a week were 310 and 418 which occurred in the weeks ending 6th August and 4th June. The weekly average of 739 was above that of 1962 which was 736.

14. Cremations

A total of 1,885 cremations took place, an increase of 206 on last year's figure. This total included 858 persons resident in Wolverhampton, who accordingly constituted 45.5 per cent of those cremated. They represented 44.9 per cent of all Wolverhampton deaths.

Post-mortem examinations were carried out in 456 cases, of which 318 were performed by expert pathologists and 302 were at the request of coroners. On no occasion was cremation refused.

C. Natural and Social Conditions

1. Situation

Wolverhampton stands astride a ridge which is the water-shed between the Severn and Trent ; to the east the land slopes down to and merges with the industrial area of the Black Country, and to the west it spreads out to the Shropshire plain. The highest points in the borough, about 600 feet above sea level, are in Bushbury to the north and Upper Penn to the south ; the lowest points, less than 350 feet above sea level, are in the vicinity of the airport and racecourse.

2. Meteorology

Rainfall recorded at the West Park amounted to 23.04 inches, which is 1.43 inches less than the total for the previous year (24.47 inches) and 4.76 inches below the average annual rainfall (27.80 inches) calculated over the past sixty-six years.

Rain was measured on 191 days as against 184 days in 1962 ; the wettest day was November 18th when 0.90 inches fell. The measurement exceeded half an inch on at least four additional occasions, as follows :—

June 12th	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.82 inches
March 29th	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.81 inches
October 31st	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.69 inches
June 28th	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.63 inches

The total rainfall for the 5th, 6th and 7th July amounted to 1.49 inches.

The two wettest months were November (3.82 inches) and June (3.08 inches) while each of the following four months also had a rainfall of more than 2 inches.:—

July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.38 inches
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.31 inches
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.31 inches
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.11 inches

The rainfall for the summer months of May to September (inclusive) was 10.87 inches, recorded on eighty-six days, compared with a total of 13.60 inches for the corresponding period of 1962, registered on eighty days.

Details of the rainfall during the 1963 summer months are as follows :—

Month	Rainfall	Number of days with 0.01 or more	Number of days with 0.04 or more
May	1.53 inches	16	10
June	3.08 inches	16	11
July	2.38 inches	16	10
August	2.11 inches	21	18
September	1.77 inches	17	9
TOTAL	10.87 inches	86	58

As previously stated, June was the second wettest month of the year, whereas in 1962 it was the driest month (0.66 inches). In 1962, there was no rainfall during the first nine days of the month, while in 1963 there was only one measurement (0.02 inches on the 6th) during the first eleven days, but the 12th June was the second wettest day of the year (0.82 inches) ; in fact, 3.06 inches

were recorded during the period 12th to 30th (inclusive), including a total of 1.08 inches during the last three days. The total amount for the month was fifty per cent above the average for June rainfall in Wolverhampton. With regard to the summer months of May, July, August and September, the rainfall was below average in each instance. The first and last weeks of May were generally dry (0.09 inches and 0.04 inches respectively). As already mentioned, July experienced a wet week-end (5th to 7th) when 1.49 inches were recorded, but the last fortnight was dry and rain fell on only three days with a total of 0.09 inches. The combined rainfall for the holiday months of August and September amounted to 3.88 inches, compared with 8.30 inches for the corresponding months of 1962 and an average total of 5.06 inches.

January's rainfall, or rather "snowfall," amounted to 0.87 inches and was recorded on seven days. February's precipitation totalled 0.66 inches and fell on eleven days. Both months were very much drier than usual. The rainfall for March was 2.31 inches of which more than a third fell on the 29th (0.81 inches); the total was half an inch above average. The rainfall for April was 2.31 inches, which was an identical amount to that recorded in March and moreover fell on the same number of days (eighteen); it was nearly half an inch above average.

October was drier than usual with a rainfall of 1.75 inches as against an average for the month of 2.72 inches. The reading for the 31st October was 0.69 inches, the highest of the month. November, the wettest month of the year, had a rainfall of 3.82 inches, which fell on twenty-six days; it was fifty per cent wetter than the average November and also warmer. December was the driest month of the year with a rainfall of 0.45 inches which fell on ten days. The amount was two inches below the average.

The highest maximum temperature during the year was 80° which was recorded on three occasions, (week-end June 7th to 9th, June 11th and July 30th). Shade temperatures of 70° and over were registered on only twenty-one other occasions; the first half of June and the latter part of July were the warmest periods of the year in addition to being generally dry. It can be recorded that the summer was comparatively dry, but certainly not hot.

The lowest minimum temperature for the year was 5° recorded on the 22nd January, with readings of 8° on the 11th and of 9° on the 21st and 23rd of the same month. In fact only once during

January did the minimum temperature rise above 32° (28th—33°). January 24th was the coldest day of the winter, the maximum temperature being only 23°. (The Meteorological Office reported that it was the coldest January in London since 1838). The cold spell, which had commenced on 22nd December, 1962, continued into February; not once during February did the minimum temperature exceed 32°. Minimum temperatures of 32° and below numbered five during March, the two lowest each being 25° recorded at the very beginning of the month. The month of November was comparatively warm and the minimum temperature was 32°, recorded on only one occasion. The year ended with a dry and cold December.

Snow fell on seven days during January, mostly at the beginning of the month, and on several days during February, mainly in the first half of the month.

3. Water Supply

The Wolverhampton Corporation Undertaking supplies a population of about 359,900 (compared with 355,100 in 1962) in Wolverhampton and some surrounding districts and obtains its water from several sources. These, and the quantity in gallons taken from them daily in 1963 are :—

Cosford Works—river	.....	.....	.....	1,906,000
Cosford Works—well	.....	.....	.....	2,032,000
Tettenhall Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	1,023,000
Dimmingsdale Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	2,911,000
Hilton Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	2,859,000
Stableford Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	1,933,000
Bratch Works—well	.....	.....	.....	2,119,000
Tomhill Works—borehole	.....	.....	.....	1,112,000
Goldthorn Hill Works—well	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Rindleford Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	442,000
Copley Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000
Neachley Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	1,435,000
Purchased	.....	.....	.....	405,000

Of 760 samples of water going into distribution and subjected to bacteriological examination, 749 did not contain any coliform organisms per 100 ml.

Of 362 samples of water taken from the distribution system and subjected to bacteriological examination, 337 contained no coliform organisms per 100 ml.

4. Employment

The estimated number of employees in the area of the Wolverhampton Employment Exchange in June, 1962 (the latest available) was 111,867. They were distributed amongst three major industrial groupings as follows:—

Extractive industries (e.g., agriculture, coalmining, etc.)	.....	.....	1.2% approximately
Manufacturing industries	.....	.....	54.6% approximately
Provision of services (including transport, power, building, etc.)			44.2% approximately

The greatest concentration of employees was in the manufacturing industries and within this group the majority (43% approximately of the total employed population) were employed in the four industries—vehicles, engineering, metal goods and metal manufacture.

During the early part of the year the demand for labour was affected by abnormally bad weather. On the 9th January there were vacancies for 223 adult males and for 215 adult females notified to the Wolverhampton Employment Exchange. By December the demands for males had risen to 561, the highest December figure for three years, and for females to 284, the highest December figure for eight years. Many of the vacancies for males were for skilled workers particularly in the engineering and construction industries. Additionally, the engineering industry was anxious to engage suitable men for training to become semi-skilled workers. The pressure for labour at the end of the year was considerable and employers were going outside the West Midlands in their efforts to attract male and female employees.

The year closed with industry generally more confident about the future than for some time. In particular ironfounding was busier than for some years and the machine tool industry was improving after an abnormally slack period.

Immigrants from the Commonwealth continued to arrive during the year but in far fewer numbers than before the introduction of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act on 1st July, 1962.

5. Unemployment

The abnormally bad weather at the beginning of the year caused a considerable increase in unemployment, and on the 14th January, 1963, 3,101 persons were wholly unemployed and 1,534 persons were working short time. The increase was caused by the laying-off of men from the construction and associated industries. By the end of March these workers were back at work and from then until the end of the year the numbers of persons unemployed decreased each month. On the 9th December the totals were 1,527 persons wholly unemployed and 25 persons working short-time ; these were the lowest figures recorded at the Wolverhampton Employment Exchange since December, 1961 and represented 1.4% of the estimated number of employees in Wolverhampton.

SECTION II.

HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

A. Hospital, Specialist and Allied Services

1. Hospitals

The Wolverhampton Hospital Management Committee is responsible for institutions and clinics in an area extending from Wolverhampton to Bridgnorth, Much Wenlock, Broseley and Shifnal, with an estimated population of 355,000. The institutions contain 1,768 beds ; of these 1,236 are in Wolverhampton, including 207 beds in "The Poplars," where the Management Committee provides serviced accommodation for the use of aged non-sick people, and 80 beds in the Reception Centre which is also serviced by the Hospital Management Committee. Both "The Poplars" and the Reception Centre are adjacent to New Cross Hospital. The net cost of maintaining the hospitals and clinics in the group including the salaries and travelling expenses of Senior Medical Staff paid direct by the Regional Hospital Board amounted to £1,946,205 for the year ended 31st March, 1963.

The following 1,236 hospital beds are in Wolverhampton :—

New Cross Hospital	.....	530
Royal Hospital	.....	313
Women's Hospital and Annexe	.....	121
Parkfields Hospital	.....	66
Queen Victoria Nursing Institute	.....	43
Children's Hospital, Penn	.....	30
Women's Convalescent Hospital, Penn	.....	13
Eye Infirmary	.....	103
Beeches Maternity Home	.....	17

In addition to providing hospital facilities for Wolverhampton, these beds meet almost all the hospital requirements of the Borough of Bilston and the Urban Districts of Tettenhall, Wednesfield and Willenhall. They also constitute the main provision of hospital accommodation for the Urban District of Coseley and the Rural District of Seisdon.

2. Sanatoria

The Parkfields Hospital contains 57 beds for tuberculous patients and only 9 beds now are allocated to the treatment of infectious diseases. There is no sanatorium accommodation in the area built specially for the treatment of tuberculosis, and pulmonary cases usually receive treatment at Prestwood or Himley; cases requiring long-stay orthopaedic treatment usually obtain it at Oswestry or Yardley Green Hospital, Birmingham.

3. Chest Clinic

The centrally situated clinic in Bell Street provides facilities for following up cases of chronic chest disorders in Wolverhampton and district.

Diagnostic out-patient clinics for chest conditions are held at the Royal Hospital and at New Cross Hospital, where twice-weekly radiography sessions without appointment provide an X-ray exclusion service for general practitioners.

4. Venereal Diseases Clinic

This is situated at the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton, and serves both Wolverhampton and the surrounding district.

5. Nursing Homes

The only private maternity home contains fourteen beds. Now there are no private nursing homes.

6. Bacteriology

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Stafford, and at the Pathological Laboratory of the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton. Most specimens from the health department must still be sent to Stafford at considerable inconvenience because the establishment of a much needed Public Health Laboratory in Wolverhampton continues to be delayed.

B. Local Executive Council Services

1. General Medical Service

At the end of March, 1964, there were 154,248 people recorded as living in Wolverhampton on doctors' lists; this number is about 2.6 per cent above the Registrar General's estimate of the population. Their medical care was undertaken by 145 principal and 3 assistant

medical practitioners, 67 of whom live within the Borough. There are 54 surgeries within the Borough from which doctors practise. Doctors practising single handed or with an assistant were 22 per cent of all doctors under contract with the Executive Council, 39 per cent were in two-handed partnerships, 25 per cent were in three-handed partnerships, 11 per cent were in four-handed partnerships, and 3 per cent were in five-handed partnerships.

The cost of this service for the year ending 31st March, 1964, was £265,628 equivalent to 35s. 4d. a head of the population of 150,286 living in Wolverhampton.

2. Pharmaceutical Service

At the end of March, 1964, there were under contract and in the Borough of Wolverhampton, 38 pharmacists, 7 surgical appliance suppliers and 2 drug stores. The Executive Council tests the dispensing of all these contractors over a period of 2 years and in the year under review 20 drug tests and 5 appliance tests were made.

The cost of this service to the Executive Council for the year ending 31st March, 1964 was £253,620 and to the patients £81,058, being equivalent to 33s. 9d. and 10s. 9d. a head per annum respectively.

3. Dental Service

At the end of March, 1964, there were 39 principal dental practitioners on the Executive Council's list, of these 23 were practising single handed (2 with assistants). Two partnerships were also employing assistants.

The cost to the Executive Council for the year ending 31st March, 1964, was £183,724 and to the patients £52,226, being equivalent to 24s. 5d. and 6s. 11d. a head per annum respectively.

4. Ophthalmic Service

The service enables the patient to have his sight tested by either an ophthalmic medical practitioner or an ophthalmic optician and then, if glasses are necessary, to have them provided either by an ophthalmic optician or a dispensing optician. There were at the end of March under contract with the Ophthalmic Services Committee, 9 ophthalmic medical practitioners, 11 ophthalmic opticians and 10 dispensing opticians. Dr. N. A. Jevons, Senior Assistant School Medical Officer, is one of the ophthalmic medical practitioners and prescribes spectacles for school children who require them.

The cost to the Executive Council for the year ending 31st March, 1964, was £45,674 and to the patients £34,214, being equivalent to 6s. 1d. and 4s. 6d. a head per annum respectively.

5. General

The cost of administration for the year ending 31st March, 1964 was £12,185, equivalent to 1s. 8d. a head of the population. The total cost of the service, therefore, was £760,831, equivalent to £5 1s. 3d. a head of the population. In addition the direct contribution made by the patients was £167,498, equivalent to 22s. 3d. a head of the population.

C. Local Authority Health Service

1. Care of Mothers and Children

(a) Births and Still-births

The Health Department has records of 3,021 infants born alive in the area during the year to parents normally resident in Wolverhampton ; of these infants 1,224 were born at home and 1,797 in institutions. The still births numbered 60 and of these 9 were born at home and 51 in institutions.

The percentages of these births which took place at home in 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963 were 46, 46, 45 and 40 respectively.

Early this year a survey was made of the distribution of births in Wolverhampton in 1963 by place of confinement and origin of mother. All details relating to births in 1963 had not been received at the time of the survey but subsequent figures showed that it covered 96.5 per cent of all births. The results of the survey are given in the following table :—

Distribution of all births in Wolverhampton 1963 by place of confinement and origin of mother			
Origin of Mother	Domiciliary Births	Hospital Births	Total
Commonwealth and Colonies	145	531	676 (22.7%)
All other Residents	1,078	1,218	2,296 (77.3%)
TOTAL	1,223 (41%)	1,749 (59%)	2,972 (100%)

The figures show that immigrants from the Commonwealth and Colonies who, according to the 1961 Census were 3.9 per cent of the population, produced 22.7 per cent of all births and accounted for 30.4 per cent of hospital confinements. In the survey the proportion of births in hospital for the population as a whole was 59 per cent, among Commonwealth immigrants it was 79 per cent and among the remaining population 53 per cent.

The high figure for institutional confinements among Commonwealth and Colonial immigrants is due to the conditions under which many of them live being unsuitable for domiciliary confinement. It contributes to the heavy pressure put on the available hospital beds.

(b) Ante-Natal Facilities

At the end of the year, 8 ante-natal clinics were conducted each week by medical officers with the assistance of midwives. There is no specialist ante-natal clinic, but cases requiring a second opinion are referred through the general practitioner to the consultant clinics at New Cross Hospital or the Women's Hospital. Blood examinations for the Rhesus factor and the Wasserman test are carried out at the ante-natal clinics on all expectant mothers. Instruction in mothercraft is given at the Infant Welfare Centre, and to a lesser extent at the ante-natal clinics.

Unmarried mothers are interviewed and given any help which may be required, including if necessary admission ante-natally to a mother and baby home. Arrangements are made with the medical officers of the health department for blood tests to be done, and the ante-natal care of the patient is undertaken either by the clinic or by her own doctor.

Maternity outfits are issued at all clinics to patients on the presentation of a note from either the general practitioner or the domiciliary midwife. In addition, each midwife retains two maternity outfits in her own home for use in emergency, and these are renewed as they are used. As 1,573 maternity packs were issued in 1963 all patients confined at home appear to have received them.

Ante-natal clinics, at which midwives are present, were attended by 2,719 women, of whom 2,192 were new cases, and an average of 3.5 visits was made by each patient. The new cases again far exceed the number of domiciliary confinements and are equivalent to 71 per cent of all confinements, both domiciliary and institutional, of Wolverhampton residents.

(c) Post-natal Care

Post-natal examinations are carried out by the general practitioner and at the hospital post-natal clinics.

(d) Family Planning Clinic

Married women referred by medical practitioners are admitted to the clinic held weekly at Lowe Street Welfare Centre where they are advised on methods of birth control. In the years 1961, 1962 and 1963 women attending for the first time numbered 89, 76 and 82 respectively and the corresponding numbers of attendances were 781, 728 and 638 respectively.

(e) Child Welfare Centres

Each week 13 sessions are held for infants and toddlers at 8 centres. Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis, vaccination against smallpox and tuberculin patch tests are carried out at these clinics. Approximately 80 per cent of children under one year of age in the town attended them.

On 31st May, 1963, the first session was held in the new Health Centre at Parkfield Road which replaces the clinic sessions previously held in Church premises at St. Martin's.

Minor ailments of children under school age are treated by arrangement at the minor ailment clinics of the School Health Service, and in addition, special paediatric clinics are held jointly with that Service.

The paediatric clinic, to which children in need of specialist advice may be referred from the infant welfare centres, is held fortnightly.

The average cost of welfare centres per 1,000 population for the 83 County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1962/63 was £113. 15s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £128. 15s. 0d.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, 1963

	Brooklands	Lea Road	Lowe Street	Masefield Road	Oxley	Parkfields	Park Lane	Warstones	TOTALS
INFANTS									
No. of sessions	100	114	122	49	99	51	121	118	774
Attendances under 1 year	1,271	2,198	1,851	735	2,332	1,139	2,088	2,219	13,833
Attendances over 1 year	1,207	2,276	2,667	764	2,183	1,116	1,775	3,246	15,234
Total Attendances	2,478	4,474	4,518	1,499	4,515	2,255	3,863	5,465	29,067
Average attendance per session	24.8	39.2	37.0	30.6	45.6	44.2	31.9	46.3	37.5
ANTE-NATAL									
No. of sessions	51	51	50	49	49	51	48	51	400
New Cases	265	281	416	151	267	246	359	207	2,192
Total Attendances	1,094	1,352	1,502	677	1,324	1,082	1,4'9	927	9,457
Average attendance per session	21.4	26.5	30.0	13.8	27.0	21.2	31.2	18.1	23.6

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC (Lowe Street)	
No. of Sessions	49
New Cases	82
Total Attendances	638
Average per Session	13.0

(f) Infant Deaths

There were 87 deaths of children under 5 years ; of these 74 failed to survive the first year, and of these 48 failed to survive the first month ; 43 died in the first week. The causes of death are given below :—

Cause of Death	Days	Weeks	Months	Years
	0—7	1—4	1—12	1—4
Congenital Malformations	8	—	6	—
Immaturity	8	1	—	—
Intracranial and spinal injury at birth, with immaturity	3	—	—	—
Intracranial and spinal injury at birth, without immaturity	6	—	—	—
Haemolytic disease of newborn without immaturity	—	1	—	—
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis, with immaturity	3	—	—	—
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis, without immaturity	6	1	—	—
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn, without immaturity	1	—	—	—
Other birth injury, with immaturity	1	—	—	—
Other birth injury, without immaturity	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	1	1
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	1
Leukaemia	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	2	1	11	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	1	1	—
Intestinal obstruction	—	—	1	—
Perforation of intestines	2	—	—	—
Spastic paraplegia	—	—	1	—
Lt. ventricular failure following cardiostomy for abnormalities	—	—	1	—
Respiratory failure following oesophagostomy, gastrostomy, tracheotomy for abnormalities	1	—	—	—
Murder by persons unknown	1	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	2
All other accidents	—	—	3	1
TOTALS	43	5	26	13

(g) **Premature Infants**

The premature baby nurse visits all premature infants in their homes, the frequency of her visits depending on their weight and condition ; special cots and equipment are lent from the Health Department by the premature baby nurse.

All infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less born at home or in nursing homes are notified to the premature baby nurse on the day of birth. General practitioners usually arrange for babies weighing less than 4 lbs. to be admitted to a premature baby unit at the Women's Hospital (Wolverhampton), or the Hallam Hospital (West Bromwich) and special equipment is kept at the ambulance depot for use in transporting them.

During the year 262 babies were born alive weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less to mothers normally resident in Wolverhampton and 239 of them survived 28 days. Of these 262 babies, 68 were born at home or in private nursing homes and 194 in National Health Service hospitals ; 11 of the babies born at home were transferred subsequently to hospital and the remaining 57 were nursed entirely at home.

The birth weight (Column I) of all premature babies born alive at home or in private nursing homes (Column II), the number of these nursed entirely at home or in private nursing homes (Column III) and the number surviving 28 days (Column IV) are shown in the following table :—

I	II	III	IV
2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less	2	2	—
3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less	2	2	1
3 lbs. 4 ozs.—4 lbs. 6 ozs.	6	1	5
4 lbs. 6 ozs.—4 lbs. 15 ozs.	18	16	16
4 lbs. 15 ozs.—5 lbs. 8 ozs.	40	36	37
	68	57	59

Of the 68 babies nursed entirely at home or in private nursing homes 59 survived the first 28 days.

The premature baby nurse paid 1,390 visits to babies born at home and to babies discharged from hospital or nursing homes.

No case of retrolental fibroplasia was notified.

(h) Illegitimate Children

There were 348 illegitimate children born alive during the year ; there were also 5 illegitimate stillbirths. This total of 353 illegitimate (live and still) birth represents 11.4 per cent of all (live and still) births. The local authority makes grants to the Legge Home and the Hay Home of £400 and £100 annually respectively. When required, patients are admitted to Diocesan Moral Welfare or Roman Catholic or Salvation Army Homes ; necessary financial assistance is provided to meet the charges.

During the year the help of the Health Department was sought in 114 cases (all being new cases) and 27 of them were accommodated in mother and baby homes.

After the War the illegitimate births (live and still) went down to 4.1 per cent in 1951. In the twelve subsequent years the percentages were 4.2, 4.6, 4.9, 6.4, 5.9, 6.7, 7.1, 8.1, 8.4, 9.7, 10.5 and finally in 1963, 11.4. An investigation covering 297 of the illegitimate births occurring in 1963 showed that 49.2 per cent were to mothers born outside the United Kingdom.

The average cost of mother and baby homes per thousand population for the 83 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1962/63 was £6. 7s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £5. 13s. 0d.

(i) Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified.

(j) Supply of Welfare Foods

At the end of the year the distribution centres for welfare foods in Wolverhampton comprised the main centre at the Health Department, all clinics and 7 shops in various parts of the Borough where the proprietors granted facilities.

In addition to the welfare foods supplied under the Government Welfare Food Scheme, proprietary brands of infant foods and nutrients are obtainable at all clinics if they have been prescribed.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Organiser, 1 assistant and 5 helpers (part-time).

Below is a summary of the issues of Government Welfare Foods made during each quarter of the year :—

Quarter ended	National dried milk. Tins	Cod liver oil. Bottles	A. & D. tablets. Packets	Orange juice. Bottles	Total
31. 3.63	12,677	1,201	1,124	8,060	23,062
30. 6.63	13,406	1,097	927	9,195	24,625
30. 9.63	13,554	1,014	932	8,903	24,403
31.12.63	13,315	1,097	926	7,888	23,226
Totals for 1963	52,952	4,409	3,909	34,046	95,316
Totals for 1962	50,223	4,454	4,056	31,877	90,610

(k) Dental Care

The Chief Dental Officer reports that during the year the priority service for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children continued to be provided by the Authority's dental officers devoting part of their time to these patients. The equivalent of 673 half days was spent on their work. The additional evening sessions continued to be popular with many patients who find it more convenient to attend at a time when their husbands are at home to take charge of the family.

The service for pre-school children is provided on request and although all forms of treatment are available the demand is in the main for the relief of toothache.

The following were provided with dental care :—

	Examined	Treatment commenced	Made dentally fit
Mothers	613	524	173
Children	696	602	43

The following forms of dental treatment were provided :—

	Mothers	Children
Scaling and gum treatment	191	3
Fillings	994	231
Silver Nitrate treatment	41	146
Crowns and inlays	7	—
Extractions	1,528	1,238
General anaesthetics	229	534
Dentures provided :		
Full upper or lower	120	—
Partial upper or lower	127	—
Radiographs	46	1

(1) Day Nurseries

The day nurseries at Bushbury Road and Birmingham Road have accommodation for 75 children and 40 children respectively, and both provide facilities for the training of nursery students for the Certificate of the Nursery Nurses Examination Board.

The charge is 2s. 0d. each day for children in the priority group, which includes the children of widows, widowers, unmarried mothers and separated or divorced parents ; children from families in which the mother is ill, the father unemployed, incapacitated or in the Forces and cases referred by the paediatrician. The charges for other cases, which are admitted with the consent of the Health Committee, vary with the means of the parents, with a maximum of 8s. 0d. a day.

The following is a summary of the attendances at the nurseries during the year.

	Bushbury Road	Birmingham Road
Number of days open	251	251
Attendances under 2 years	2,485	1,839
Attendances 2-5 years	8,931	5,002
Average daily attendance under 2 years	11.4	6.8
Average daily attendance 2-5 years	35.6	19.9

The average daily attendances of all ages at Bushbury Road was 45.5 and at Birmingham Road 27.2 ; in the previous year these figures were 48.6 and 30.9 respectively. During the past year the total attendance at the two day nurseries has decreased from 19,976 to 18,257 with 62.5 per cent at Bushbury Road and 37.5 per cent at Birmingham Road.

The average cost of day nurseries per thousand population for the 83 County Boroughs of England Wales in the year 1962/63 was £97. 8s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £121. 1s. 0d.

2. Midwifery

(a) General Provisions

During the year 5,345 confinements took place in the borough ; of these 1,245 were in the mother's home, 3,804 were in Hospital Management Committee institutions and 296 in private nursing homes.

Notifications of intention to practise midwifery in Wolverhampton were received from :—

(i) Midwives in Management Committee Institutions	43
(ii) Municipal Midwives	26
(iii) Domiciliary Midwives (private)	1
(iv) Midwives in private nursing homes	3
(v) Midwives in the Queen Victoria Nursing Institution	7

Supervision is exercised by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare in her capacity as medical supervisor, and by the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

(b) Municipal Midwives

At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Non-Medical Supervisor, 25 midwives and a premature baby nurse. The midwives attended 1,233 cases the doctor being present at 14 per cent of deliveries. Altogether 25,400 visits were paid by midwives to women delivered at home including 5,713 ante-natal visits ; in addition 1,742 patients discharged from hospital before the 10th day received 8,710 visits during the remainder of the lying-in period ; a further 1,410 visits were made for the purpose of investigating applications for hospital beds and 43 visits were made to defaulters from hospital and general practitioners' clinics. Medical aid was sought by municipal midwives in 475 cases comprising 47 patients during pregnancy, 186 patients during labour, 45 patients after the birth and 97 infants.

All municipal midwives are trained to administer analgesia and every midwife has apparatus for administering trilene. Trilene was administered to 1,015 patients (82 per cent of confinements attended by municipal midwives) and pethidine was administered to 877 patients (71 per cent of confinements). Only 170 patients (14 per cent) received no form of sedation ; in 145 cases the midwife was called too late ; 30 cases were booked for hospital but were delivered before arrival ; in 16 cases the patient refused it ; 9 patients had not signed the form of consent ; 4 cases were unbooked emergencies and in 5 cases there were medical reasons against.

Municipal midwives delivered about 5 cases each month and they attend the ante-natal clinics in their area to book and examine their patients, so that each patient meets not only the midwife

who probably will look after her but also the relief midwife ; in addition the midwife visits the patient's home at least twice, once early in pregnancy to ascertain that it is suitable for a domiciliary confinement and again later in pregnancy to confirm that adequate arrangements have been made. Expectant mothers seeking admission to hospital on social grounds apply to the Health Department and subsequently they are visited in their homes by a midwife who reports on the conditions and circumstances ; the reports are considered by the Medical and Non-Medical Supervisors who then select those most urgently needing the available hospital accommodation.

A domiciliary midwifery night service rota introduced in 1959 is in operation with 5 midwives on call between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Each patient is given the telephone number of a private line to the Ambulance Centre and the Ambulance Service acts as the central depot for calls, notifying the midwife nearest to the patient who then proceeds to the call.

Six classes are held each week for instruction of the expectant mother by a midwife and a health visitor. The classes are held at Lea Road (twice weekly), Brooklands Parade, Warstones, Park Lane and Oxley Health Centre ; 481 mothers made 3,186 attendances.

Chest x-ray examinations carried out by the Mass Radiography Unit are available for all expectant mothers.

Three midwives attended refresher courses during the year.

Twenty pupil midwives were accepted for Part II Midwifery training in Wolverhampton where the School was opened in June, 1960. The initial three months of this training are spent in the Midwifery Department at New Cross Hospital where the pupils reside ; the following three months are spent gaining domiciliary experience with local authority midwives in Wolverhampton. Twelve pupils were successful at the examinations of the Central Midwives Board. The others left the area before re-sitting the examination.

The work of domiciliary midwives in Wolverhampton has changed in recent years due to the increasing number of admissions to hospital followed by early discharge, and to the increasing proportion of pregnancies that occur in immigrants. A few years ago each of the 20 domiciliary midwives expected to book about

65 patients a year for confinement, make 130 ante-natal visits to ascertain that adequate arrangements had been made, and make 845 post-natal visits to her patients in their homes. Today each of the 25 domiciliary midwives can expect to book about 50 patients a year for confinement, make 230 ante-natal visits (an increase due to the difficulty in persuading immigrants, particularly those from India, to prepare for domiciliary confinement), make 780 post-natal visits to their patients in their homes and in addition, a further 350 post-natal visits to 70 hospital patients who have been discharged early in the lying-in period.

The average expenditure on domiciliary midwifery per 1,000 population for the 83 County Boroughs in England and Wales for 1962/63 was £129. 8s. 0d. In Wolverhampton the expenditure was £170. 14s. 0d. This figure, substantially above the average, is due to the unusually high proportion of domiciliary confinements (for which the local health authority is responsible), and the corresponding unusually low proportion of institutional confinements (for which the hospital service is responsible). This is confirmed by comparing the average cost per maternity case attended in all County Boroughs, £16. 18s. 0d., with the cost per case in Wolverhampton, £14. 8s. 0d.

The care of a large number of patients discharged from hospitals while still requiring nursing is a further reason for the high cost of the domiciliary service.

3. Health Visiting

The establishment is a Superintendent and 21 Health Visitors. At the end of the year the staff consisted of a Superintendent, 3 group advisers, 13 health visitors and 5 clinic nurses. Among their other duties the group advisers help in the training of student health visitors, arrange for student nurses from hospital to gain first hand experience of the work of health visitors, and also advise newly trained health visitors until they are well established in their areas. Two clinic nurses were attached to the Chest Clinic and devoted most of their time to the patients attending that clinic and their contacts. A health visitor is present at the Royal Hospital each week when the paediatrician does a ward round, and another health visitor visits the mother and baby homes weekly to advise on feeding, etc., and to give mothercraft talks. Two health visitors attended refreshers courses during the year.

Health Visitors instruct and advise mothers at the ante-natal and infant welfare sessions, visit expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age, and undertake many other duties. These include visiting cases of infectious disease, patients discharged from hospital and in need of after-care and elderly people who may require domestic and other assistance in the home. They stress the importance of immunisation and vaccination, they co-operate with hospitals and general practitioners by furnishing relevant details of home conditions and ensuring that advice and treatment are carried out. Particular attention is given to families presenting "social problems." Health Visitors attend clinics held in Wolverhampton twice monthly by Dr. Buchan of St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr, for the assessment of mentally subnormal children.

The presence of large numbers of immigrants has added to the work of health visitors. The language difficulty encountered with immigrants from Asia necessitates more frequent visiting to ensure that advice has been understood, and each visit is made longer by the difficulty in communication. Jamaicans move frequently from house to house and this adds to the difficulty in revisiting children ; their willingness to mind the children of other Jamaicans whose names they do not know increases the time occupied in a visit.

Details of the visits made during 1963 are given below :—

Expectant mothers	.....	.....	765
Children under 1, 1st Visits	.....	.....	3,110
Children 1-2, 1st Visits	.....	.....	4,435
Children 2-5, 1st Visits	.....	.....	7,967
Children 0-5, revisits	.....	.....	16,907
Tuberculous households	.....	.....	2,351
Other cases	.....	.....	2,358
			<hr/>
			37,893
			<hr/>

In addition, health visitors attended 2,509 half day sessions at the clinics.

During the course of the year, Health Visitors entered 26,127 households (excluding those they visited in connection with tuberculosis) and they visited 15,512 children under 5 years of age.

The average cost of health visiting per 1,000 population for the 83 County Boroughs of England and Wales for the year 1962/63 was £109. 16s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £118. 7s. 0d.

4. Home Nursing

At the end of the year the staff consisted of a Superintendent, 18 full-time state registered nurses, 2 full-time state enrolled nurses and 4 part-time state registered nurses.

All general practitioners in the area use the service ; they either telephone the Health Department or leave a note with relatives instructing them to deliver it to the Health Department. Doctors are able to telephone the Ambulance Department at times when the Health Department is closed. A rota giving the name and telephone number of the nurse on call is sent to the Ambulance Department weekly and the nurse on call receives the message from the Ambulance Department. When a patient about to be discharged from hospital will require nursing treatment after returning home, the hospital almoner usually notifies the home nurses in advance. A summary of the work of the nurses is given below :—

Cases on Register at 1.1.63	New Cases	Total Visits	Cases on Register at 31.12.63
326	1,381	51,795	342

The nature and number of the cases and the number of visits they received were :—

Cases	Number	Visits
Medical	1,186	41,558
Surgical	257	8,129
Tuberculous	21	1,172
Maternity (complications)	11	85
Other	222	851
	<hr/> 1,697 <hr/>	<hr/> 51,795 <hr/>

Children under 5 years of age (1.9 per cent of all patients) received less than 1 per cent of all visits with an average of 6 visits a case ; patients between 5 and 64 years of age (32.9 per cent of all patients) received 33.7 per cent of all visits with an average of 31 visits a case ; patients of 65 years of age and over (65.3 per cent of all patients) received 66 per cent of all visits with an average of 31 visits a case.

The number of visits paid to tuberculous patients rose during the year and was 59 per cent more than in the year before ; in 1955 these visits numbered 12,923 and in successive years they have been 7,011, 4,088, 2,951, 2,111, 1,173, 1363,, 728 and 1,172 respectively.

Much of the work of the home nurses involves the administration of drugs by injection and during the year they made 12,959 visits to give injections to 308 patients. The largest group of injections, 7,552 were of insulin given to 46 patients ; 1,677 were of streptomycin given to 24 patients ; and the remaining 3,730 injections given to 238 patients consisted largely of antibiotic, diuretic and vitamin drugs.

Two nurses who took the examination for the National Certificate in District Nursing held in January 1963 were successful. A fifth training course for state registered nurses was organised by the West Midlands District Nurse Training Course during the months April to August ; the nurses took the written examination for the National Certificate in District Nursing on September 3rd. Two nurses from Wolverhampton were entered for this course and both gained the National Certificate.

In the financial year 1962/63 the home nursing service in Wolverhampton cost £122. 18s. 0d. per thousand population ; the average for the 83 County Boroughs in England and Wales was £170. 1s. 0d.

5. Vaccination and Immunisation

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 709 persons were vaccinated and 329 re-vaccinated. Of those vaccinated 236 were under one year old and of those re-vaccinated 306 were 15 years old and over. Medical officers of the local authority carried out 227 of the 1,038 vaccinations and re-vaccinations.

There were 3,036 infants born alive during the year and the 236 vaccinations under one year old represented 14.5 per cent of these births.

(b) Immunisation against Diphtheria

A total of 2,701 children were immunised against diphtheria during the year. Private practitioners carried out 759 immunisations and 1,942 were done by medical officers of the local authority in schools, clinics and day nurseries. In addition reinforcement doses were given to 2,667 children mostly in schools. The estimated percentage of the child population born in 1962 immunised against diphtheria at the end of the year is 55%.

(c) Immunisation against Whooping Cough

This is available at all clinics where 1,383 children received it. A further 756 children are known to have been immunised by general practitioners. Of this total of 2,139 children, 2,137 were immunised with a combined antigen and 2 with pertussis vaccine alone. The estimated percentage of the child population born in 1962 immunised against whooping cough at the end of the year is 55%.

(d) Immunisation against Tetanus

During the year 1,385 children were immunised against tetanus at clinics and a further 758 are known to have been immunised by general practitioners. Of this total of 2,143 children, 2,137 were immunised with a combined antigen and 6 with tetanus vaccine alone.

(e) B.C.G. Vaccination

In 1963 B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was offered to all 13 year old pupils in Secondary Schools. Consent forms were issued to the parents of 2,336 children ; there were 2,013 acceptances (86%) and of these 1,287 were vaccinated. The proportion of skin tests which were positive when read was 20% ; 89 children who were skin test positive were known to have had B.C.G. The proportion of skin tests which were positive due to naturally acquired immunity was 15.7%.

Those not vaccinated numbered 726 and comprised :—

Absentees for Heaf Testing	.....	.....	.....	176
Unsuitable for Heaf Testing	.....	.....	.....	14
Positive Heaf Tests	.....	.....	.....	344
Heaf Tests not read	.....	.....	.....	119
Heaf Test negative—vaccination deferred	.....	.....	.....	73

In addition three sessions were held for absentees and older children and two sessions for students from colleges of further education. Two visits were made to Beckminster School for Educationally Subnormal children to skin test and vaccinate children from 13-16 years of age. At these sessions 320 Heaf tests were completed, 55 or 18% were positive due to naturally acquired immunity, 10 were positive due to previous vaccination and 226 were given B.C.G. The total number of B.C.G. vaccinations in 1963 by Local Authority medical officers was 1,513.

At Dr. Aspin's request 100 contacts included in the acceptances were Heaf tested and if Heaf test positive they had chest X-rays. Those who were Heaf test negative were referred to New Cross Hospital for B.C.G. vaccination. These were in addition to the 1,513 already mentioned.

All children and students found to be Heaf test positive were referred to New Cross Hospital for chest X-ray and those graded Heaf 3 or Heaf 4 were referred to the tuberculosis health visitors for family investigation and follow up. One of the students examined had pulmonary tuberculosis and was admitted to hospital. Eight children showed calcified hilar glands, six of these having healed primary foci. One child had a healing primary focus and is being kept under review. Two children had enlarged hilar glands, two had inflammatory lesions and one had bronchiectasis.

During 1963 there were no other 13 year old children notified to the Local Health Authority as having tuberculosis.

(f) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The following is a summary of vaccinations performed by the end of the year :—

(i) Salk Vaccine

	Children	Expectant Mothers	15-25 years	25-40 years	Total
1st Injections	216	12	20	27	275
Total to 31.12.63	29,139	3,903	14,949	6,814	54,805
2nd Injections	211	12	17	25	265
Total to 31.12.63	28,953	3,237	12,271	5,309	49,770
3rd Injections	133	5	10	48	196
Total to 31.12.63	21,814	1,401	7,864	4,445	35,524
4th Injections	35	—	—	—	35
Total to 31.12.63	230	—	27	66	323
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Total Injections in 1963	595	29	47	100	771
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Total Injections to 31.12.63	80,136	8,541	35,111	16,634	140,422

(ii) Oral Vaccine

	Children	Expectant Mothers	15-25 years	25-40 years	Total
1st Doses	1,862	660	82	138	2,742
2nd Doses	1,639	572	48	57	2,316
3rd Doses	1,651	557	59	97	2,364
4th Doses	55	—	3	5	63
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Total Doses in 1963	5,207	1,789	192	297	7,485
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Total Doses to 31.12.1963	9,255	2,999	1,014	1,720	14,988

The estimated percentage of the child population born in 1962 vaccinated against poliomyelitis at the end of the year is 44%.

The expenditure in Wolverhampton on vaccination and immunisation per 1,000 population for 1962/63 was £35. 5s. 0d. The average expenditure for the 83 County Boroughs of England and Wales was £27. 9s. 0d.

6. Ambulance Service

The service has a staff of 44 and a fleet of 17 vehicles consisting of 12 ambulances, 4 sitting case cars and a mortuary van. The number of calls, 56,335 was 19.1 per cent more than in the previous year, and the total mileage was 207,602. Of the total calls 2.5 per cent were to accidents and 2.5 per cent to emergencies.

The average cost of the ambulance service per 1,000 population for the 83 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1962/63 was £301. 9s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £334. 2s. 0d.

7. Prevention of illness, Care and After-care

(a) Tuberculosis

The work has been similar to that of previous years. During the past year the After Care Officer has continued to see newly notified cases of tuberculosis and also long-standing cases referred by the Chest Physicians, health visitors and others. Help has been given on many personal and social problems.

Progress has been made during the year in helping patients to return to suitable employment. The Ministry of Labour Disablement Resettlement Officer has co-operated fully on several occasions, especially in advising on the suitability of admission to the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit.

The Health Committee still maintain one patient at the Village Settlement, Papworth, and have done so for the past thirteen years.

In providing financial help to tuberculous families, the National Assistance Board officers have given every assistance and have been very co-operative. Their help is often needed by immigrants who, owing to their short domicile and working period in this country, seldom have full insurance rights.

During the year the total number of domiciliary visits made to tuberculous families was 677 and 348 cases were dealt with; financial help, clothing grants, bed and bedding grants were obtained for 46 patients, and free milk allowances were made in 44 cases. Help was given with housing problems in 31 cases and one patient and his family, living in unsatisfactory conditions, were given absolute priority of rehousing upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

Convalescent holidays were arranged in 3 cases and 24 patients were referred to the Disablement Resettlement Officer.

(b) Other Illness

The similar needs of patients with chest illnesses other than tuberculosis have been met from varied sources where possible; 18 housing problems relating to other illnesses were investigated.

The work with the elderly still remains a very rewarding field. Help was given with housing problems in 23 cases. A wireless set was provided by "Wireless for the Bedridden" in one case and other kinds of help and advice were given in 59 cases; 135 geriatric visits were made during the year.

(c) Convalescent Home Treatment

The local authority arranges convalescent holidays for invalids who are recommended this form of treatment by their own doctors and who are unable to procure such treatment themselves. The family income is taken into consideration in arriving at the charge to be borne by the recipient. During the year 77 applications were dealt with; 40 of them were cancelled for various reasons.

(d) Home Nursing Equipment Service

The number of articles loaned this year was 889 compared with 775 last year. The system of checking on all items every quarter has continued thus keeping the equipment in circulation where possible. Most families co-operate by acknowledging the enquiries and returning the articles as soon as they are no longer needed but in a small number of cases it is necessary to ask the home nurses to investigate.

(e) Laundry Service

The Home Nursing Service attends a number of incontinent patients who either cannot provide bed linen or are unable to arrange to have it washed, and a laundry service was introduced in 1959 for such patients. A stock of bed linen is held at the Health Department, and this is issued to incontinent patients through the district nursing service. These sheets when soiled are collected and sent to the laundry at New Cross Hospital. During the year 9,444 sheets were issued to patients.

(f) Chiropody Service

The chiropody service provides free treatment for persons of pensionable age, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Four part-time chiropodists were employed and by the end of the year the following treatments had been given :—

		Elderly	Physically Handicapped	Expectant Mothers
Health Department Clinics	.....	2,104	—	—
Welfare Service Homes	.....	790	—	—
Voluntary Homes and Old People's Clubs.....	.....	699	—	—
Domiciliary	.....	1,312	—	—
		4,905	—	—

The average cost of prevention, care and after-care of tuberculosis per 1,000 population for the 83 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1962/63 was £23. 11s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £19. 1s. 0d.

The average cost of the services for other illness per 1,000 population in the 83 County Boroughs in England and Wales was £41. 18s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £29. 10s. 0d.

8. Domestic Help

At the end of the year there were 12 whole-time and 94 half-time workers, and in addition 2 part-time workers employed for two hours daily ; this staff represents a decrease of 3 whole-time and an increase of 9 half-time workers in the year. The 1,203 cases assisted by the home helps during the year comprised :—

Maternity (including expectant mothers)	.....	95
Tuberculosis	.....	3
Chronic Sick (including aged and infirm)	.....	845
Problem families	.....	2
Others	.....	258

The organiser investigates the conditions in every case before domestic help is sent and subsequently she pays weekly visits ; during the year she paid 2,670 visits. In January 621 patients classed as "chronic sick" were receiving regular weekly help and the number had increased to 661 by December. Most of them are enabled to continue living in their own homes by the domestic help which they receive. They are encouraged to undertake some of the lighter duties themselves, although this increases the burden on the individual home help who is left with the heaviest and dirtiest work in every household where often there are no labour-saving devices or even household equipment.

The numbers of chronic sick and aged continue to rise but fortunately more home helps were recruited during 1963, the greatest increase being in part-time help, for 30, 24 and 20 hours weekly. These part-time workers are an asset to the service, as they carry out their heavy and exacting duties for a shorter number of hours daily. This causes less fatigue and there is a greater chance of retaining their services.

The night sitter service begun in November 1962 continued throughout 1963 for the seriously ill or dying. Night sitters usually work from 10 p.m.—6 a.m. bringing much comfort to the seriously ill and lonely during the night. Recruitment of suitable people is difficult but it is hoped that as existing home helps reach retirement age they may be willing to do this work for one or two nights weekly. During 1963 seven cases had the benefit of this service.

Recent investigation of records reveals that whilst a large number of cases are classified as chronic sick, 10 per cent of these are below the age of 65. January 1963 proved the most difficult month experienced since the home help service came into being. Conditions in some houses were appalling. Ice formed on the floors after bursts owing to insufficient heat and many houses were without water. The home helps' efforts were tireless to relieve the hardship for elderly people in their care ; stop taps were turned off, ice chipped from floors, pipes were temporarily mended and several went back to very ill patients in their own time, taking wood and coal and offering to stay the night with them. The supply of suitable people for the home help service still presents the Department with a major problem, inevitable in an area of light industry and full employment. Only dedicated people are willing to do this work which is heavy and exacting both physically and mentally.

A home help visited two problem families when necessary during the year.

In the financial year 1962/63 the domestic help service in Wolverhampton cost £156. 17s. 0d. per thousand population ; the average for the 83 County Boroughs in England and Wales was £212. 8s. 0d.

9. Health Education

An annual contribution of £82. 10s. 0d. is made to the Central Council for Health Education and one of five guineas to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Poster boards in various parts of the town are used for the display of topics supplied by the Central Council for Health Education. Pamphlets prepared by the Central Council on a variety of subjects including smoking, poliomyelitis, measles, influenza and common colds are distributed to the clinics. The parents of all school leavers are advised of the desirability of accepting B.C.G. vaccination when it is necessary.

Health Education is one of the chief duties of health visitors who constantly advise mothers on the management, feeding and clothing of children, the dangers of accidents, and the importance of protecting children against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis.

The dangers of food poisoning and the importance of food storage and food preparation continue to be stressed in talks given by members of the staff to various organisations in the town.

10. Mental Health

(a) Administration

The Health (Mental Health) Sub-Committee meets monthly and delegates no duties to voluntary associations. Statistical information is placed before the Committee, reports on individual subnormal patients are considered but no individual reports are received on cases of mental illness. The staff of the Health Department includes one female and four male mental welfare officers (one part-time) who are all appointed to make application for the admission of patients to hospital under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959 ; in Wolverhampton before this procedure is carried out each patient invariably is examined at home by a consultant psychiatrist

from St. George's Hospital, Stafford or from New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton. The female officer deals particularly with the mentally subnormal. The Special Training Centres have a staff of 1 supervisor, 1 male instructor, 10 assistant supervisors, 2 trainees, 1 part-time teacher for individual tuition and 2 general assistants.

Co-operation with the hospital authorities has continued. Wolverhampton is included in the catchment area of St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr and all hospital admissions of subnormal patients are now arranged by application there. Consultant psychiatrists from St. George's Hospital, Stafford attend the out-patient psychiatric clinics at the Royal Hospital and New Cross Hospital, and at the latter they are responsible also for the medical supervision of patients admitted to the psychiatric unit; the consultants call upon the service of the mental welfare officers at out-patient clinics and readily make themselves available to advise these officers. Fortnightly discussions also are held at St. George's Hospital, Stafford between the hospital staff and the mental welfare officers of local health authorities using the hospital.

(b) Work undertaken in the Community

(i) Mental Illness

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act (Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care) Mental Welfare Officers interviewed in the Health Department, or visited in their own homes, 1,564 people who had been referred to them by general practitioners, or by other departments, or who came direct to them seeking help and advice. These officers also paid 300 visits to former mental hospital patients and 57 were being visited regularly at the end of the year.

Under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, 18 persons (13 male and 5 female) were admitted by the Mental Welfare Officers to New Cross Hospital under Section 29 (for emergency observation). Of these, 3 persons (2 male and 1 female) were regraded to Section 25 (further observation), 2 of whom, (1 male and 1 female) were subsequently discharged, 1 female remaining in hospital at the end of the year, whilst 5 persons (4 male and 1 female) were regraded to Section 25 and transferred to St. George's Hospital, Stafford for further observation, all of whom were subsequently discharged; 1 female patient was regraded to Section 26 and transferred to St. George's Hospital, Stafford, and was receiving treatment at the end of the year; 3 patients (2 male and 1 female) accepted treatment on an informal basis in St. George's Hospital,

Stafford, of whom, 1 male patient was still receiving treatment at the end of the year, 1 male and 1 female patient being later discharged ; 4 patients (3 male and 1 female) accepted treatment on an informal basis in New Cross Hospital, 2 males being subsequently discharged, and 1 male and 1 female died ; 2 male patients were discharged without further observation or treatment.

Other admissions to New Cross Hospital comprised 7 persons (2 male and 5 female) under Section 25, 3 of whom (1 male and 2 female) were discharged at the expiration of the 28 day statutory period, 1 female who was regraded to Section 26 and transferred to St. George's Hospital, Stafford, where she was receiving treatment at the end of the year, 1 female remained under observation at the end of the year and 2 persons (1 male and 1 female) died ; 17 persons (11 male and 6 female) admitted on an informal basis, of whom 14, (10 male and 4 female) were discharged following treatment, 2 (1 male and 1 female) transferred to St. George's Hospital, Stafford, and later discharged ; 1 female patient died. Two persons (1 male and 1 female) were admitted under Section 136 (by a police constable for emergency observation) the male patient being transferred to St. George's Hospital, and later discharged, the female patient being regraded to Section 25 and transferred to St. George's Hospital, where she remained at the end of the year.

There was a decrease of two in the number of direct admissions to St. George's Hospital, Stafford. These admissions comprised 14 persons (5 male and 9 female) admitted under Section 29, 4 (3 male and 1 female) were regraded to Section 25, of whom 3 (2 male and 1 female) were subsequently discharged, and 1 male patient died, 8 (2 male and 6 female) who accepted treatment on an informal basis, of whom 7 were later discharged, 1 was receiving treatment at the end of the year, 1 female patient regraded to Section 26 and discharged whilst 1 female patient died ; 35 persons (12 male and 23 female) admitted under Section 25, 3 (1 male and 2 female) of whom were still receiving treatment at the end of the year, 13 (5 male and 8 female) were discharged, 17 (5 male and 12 female) were regraded to informal status, and of these, 4 females were still receiving treatment at the end of the year, 1 female patient died, whilst 1 male patient was transferred to St. George's Hospital, Morpeth, Northumberland. Of the 22 (10 male and 12 female) persons admitted under Section 26, 11 (6 male and 5 female) were discharged following treatment and 11 (4 male and 7 female) were receiving treatment at the end of the year.

The Mental Welfare Officers also assisted in the admission of 77 informal patients (33 male and 44 female). Of these, 52 (17 male and 35 female) were discharged, 19 (10 male and 9 female) remained in hospital and 6 (3 male and 3 female) died.

One male person was admitted by a police officer under Section 136 and was subsequently discharged. One male patient was admitted under Section 60 Mental Health Act 1959, (Compulsory Admission Order by the Magistrates' Court) and later repatriated to the West Indies. The Mental Welfare Officers also admitted to hospitals under various sections of the Act, 18 patients who were normally resident outside the County Borough limits.

Age Group Analysis of all Admissions resident in Borough

Sex	16-19 Yrs.	20-29 Yrs.	30-39 Yrs.	40-49 Yrs.	50-59 Yrs.	60-69 Yrs.	70-79 Yrs.	Over 80 Yrs.	All Ages
Male	3	14	22	14	13	9	8	6	89
Female	1	13	14	14	20	23	16	4	105
Total	4	27	36	28	33	32	24	10	194

Sources of Referral—All Patients

General Practitioners	112
Relatives	19
Hospitals	14
Out Patient Clinics	29
Police	15
Other Sources	5
TOTAL	194

THE PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL CLUB has continued to function during the year and has provided a valuable form of after-care. Many patients have attended the club who now find no further need for the club's activities and social contact. This is the true purpose of the club and over the three years during which the club has been held, it is felt that a valuable service in social work has been achieved. The average attendance during the year was 15.

BLAKELEY GREEN HOUSE opened in December 1962 to provide rehabilitation and residential accommodation for men ; nineteen patients were accommodated during 1963 and nine were in residence at the end of the year.

(ii) Mental Subnormality

In 1963, 43 new cases were ascertained by the local health authority, 25 severely subnormal under 16 years of age (17 males and 8 females) and 7 severely subnormal (4 males and 3 females) leaving Special Schools when 16 years of age ; and 11 severely subnormal (6 males and 5 females) under 16 years of age from other sources. Of these, 22 under 16 years of age, and 7 over 16 were admitted to the Special Training Centre, 2 under 16 were admitted to hospitals and 12 remained at home under supervision.

During the year 8 persons died ; 12 were admitted to hospitals for permanent care (3 males under 16 years and 6 males and 3 females over 16 years) ; 22 were admitted for temporary care under the provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 5/52 ; 2 patients were maintained in a nursing home for two weeks by the Girls' High School Sunshine Fund.

The number of cases known to the Health Department to be in need of after-care at the end of the year was 575, comprising the following :—

Number of known Subnormal and severely Subnormal persons receiving home visits and in hospitals

Under 16		Over 16		Total
M	F	M	F	
(i) Receiving home visits				
(a) Under supervision	—	80	105	185
(b) Attending and awaiting admission to Special Training Centre	59	28	26	147
(c) Awaiting admission to hospital	—	1	1	2
(ii) In hospital	13	115	101	243
TOTAL	72	223	232	575

This total of 575 known subnormal and severely subnormal persons is the number considered under the terms of the Mental Health Act, 1959, to be in need of care either in the community or in hospital.

Dr. Buchan, Medical Superintendent, St. Margaret's Hospital, held several extra clinics during the year. These clinics have proved to be a great help to the parents of subnormal children and many of the children have been admitted to the Baby Unit at St. Margaret's Hospital for temporary care to relieve the parents.

SPECIAL TRAINING CENTRES

The work at the Special Training Centres has greatly expanded. A new Special Training Centre at Probert Road, Oxley was opened on the 5th July 1963 by the Honourable J. Enoch Powell, M.B.E., M.P., Minister of Health. The opening of this Centre which includes adult training for males and females over 16 years of age; a special unit for severely subnormal males and females, and a nursery group, leaves the Waterloo Road Special Training Centre as a junior training centre for trainable children between the ages of 6 and 16 years.

There were 22 admissions to the Centres during the year, and at the 31st December there were 147 on the register, including 9 Out-of-Borough cases, i.e. :—

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Oxley S.T.C.	Adult	27	25
	Special Care Unit	7	11
	Nursery Group	10	8
Waterloo Road S.T.C.	Junior Training Centre	41	18

During the year, 2 adult females and 1 adult male from the Centre were admitted to permanent vacancies at St. Margaret's Hospital, and 12 children were admitted to St. Margaret's Hospital under the provision of Ministry of Health Circular 5/52 for temporary care in order that the parents could have a holiday.

The medical facilities available to school children are also used by the Special Training Centre. The Local Health Authority Physiotherapist who attended the Centre for two sessions each week to treat spastic children left during the year. As there are several children at the centre who require specialist treatment, this loss has been felt and arrangements have been made for two of the children to attend the physiotherapy department of The Royal Hospital.

A sale of work and a display of all work done at the Centres was held at Oxley Special Training Centre and the Senior and Junior Christmas Parties were held as usual.

The average cost of training centres per thousand population for the 83 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1962-1963 was £99. 14s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £99. 18s. 0d.

The average cost of other mental health services for the 83 County Boroughs was £56. 16s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £49. 0s. 0d.

11. Care of the Aged and Infirm

The National Assistance Act provides for persons who, being seriously ill or being aged, infirm, or incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to obtain proper care and attention. Action can be taken by the local authority if the medical officer of health certifies that it is necessary to remove such persons either in their own interests or for preventing injury or serious nuisance to others.

During the year 5 cases (4 females and 1 male) were brought to the notice of the Health Department. One agreed to enter hospital and arrangements were made for the other four to be nursed satisfactorily at home.

12. Epileptics

Only 29 epileptics have registered under the Council's scheme under the National Assistance Act and they represent only a small proportion of the epileptics in Wolverhampton. Four epileptic children of school age are in special schools ; one is awaiting admission and several other epileptic children who do not need special education attend ordinary schools. Among the subnormal who are not in institutions 49 children are known to be epileptic and 10 of these attend the Special Training Centre.

13. Spastics.

There is little known about the number of spastics in Wolverhampton and only 15 adults have registered under the Council's scheme. Spastics of school age include 8 attending a special school as day pupils ; one is awaiting admission and 6 at special boarding schools. In addition a number of mild cases of spasticity presenting no special educational problem attend ordinary schools in the town. Some subnormal children have the additional disability of being spastic and in the class of mentally defective spastic children at the Special Training Centre there are now 9 children of whom 5 are chair cases ; 3 of the spastics are also epileptics and are included in the figure for epileptics.

14. Blind Persons

The number of cases registered during the year was 35 blind and 5 partially sighted and the number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 326. Their age and sex distribution were :—

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
Under 2	1	2	3
Age 3	1	1	2
5-10	2	2	4
11-15	1	2	3
16-20	1	1	2
21-29	8	3	11
30-39	11	2	13
40-49	10	13	23
50-59	20	19	39
60-64	11	13	24
65-69	16	21	37
70-79	33	54	87
80-84	13	29	42
85-89	10	20	30
90 and over	4	2	6
	<hr/> 142 <hr/>	<hr/> 184 <hr/>	<hr/> 326 <hr/>

The table shows that 62 per cent of the registered blind are aged 65 years and over, and that 51 per cent are aged 70 years or over.

The following table shows the number of cases registered during the year, the number of these in which treatment was recommended and the number who received it :—

Cases Registered	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
TOTAL	7	5	1	27
Recommended for Treatment	6	4	—	19
Received Treatment.....	3	3	—	15

15. Medical Examinations

Medical examinations were carried out by the medical staff of the Health Department for the Transport, Fire Service, Police and other Corporation departments. The total number of examinations during 1963 was 914, comprising 762 males and 152 females, including 542 (516 males and 26 females) for the Transport Department, 11 males for the Fire Service and 8 (5 males and 3 females) for the Police Service. A charge is made to Police and Transport Departments and the Fire Service for each examination performed, but no charge is made to other Corporation Departments. In addition, 57 blood samples were taken from Water Department employees to exclude latent typhoid infection.

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. Incidence

The corrected notifications per 1,000 population of certain infectious diseases in Wolverhampton during 1963 are appended :—

Disease	Rate per 1,000 population	
Scarlet Fever	0.28	
Whooping Cough	0.76	
Measles	1.49	
Dysentery	0.08	
Meningococcal Infection	0.02	
Pneumonia	0.40	
Erysipelas	0.09	
Encephalitis	0.00	
Food Poisoning	0.06	
Typhoid Fever	0.00	
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	
Puerperal pyrexia	4.61	
		per thousand total births occurring in Wolverhampton

There were no cases of diphtheria, smallpox or ophthalmia neonatorum.

2. Scarlet Fever

There were 42 cases notified, all of which were nursed at home. There were no deaths.

3. Whooping Cough

There were 115 notifications ; all but six of the cases were nursed at home. There were no deaths.

4. Measles

Notifications for the year numbered 2,237 compared with 30 during 1962 and 2,299 in 1961, and one death occurred among the notified cases ; 27 cases were admitted to hospital.

5. Dysentery

Notifications were 12 ; nine cases were admitted to hospital. There were no deaths.

6. Meningococcal Infection

There were three cases, all of which were nursed in hospital. The one death occurred amongst the notified cases.

7. Pneumonia

There were 74 cases of pneumonia notified and there were 168 deaths but none of these was amongst the notified cases; four notified cases were nursed in hospital.

8. Typhoid Fever

There was one case notified which was nursed in hospital. The patient, a boy aged 8, presumably had contracted the disease in India from where he had just come.

9. Paratyphoid Fever

Two cases were notified both of which were nursed in hospital.

10. Puerperal Pyrexia

The number of cases notified was 13, of which only 4 were Wolverhampton residents. Of these 4 cases, 2 were confined at home and 2 in hospital. The other 9 cases were all confined in Wolverhampton hospitals.

11. Miscellaneous

Among the miscellaneous cases notified were 9 cases of food poisoning, 4 cases of erysipelas and 1 case of encephalitis.

12. Venereal Diseases

The treatment of these diseases is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board and facilities are provided at the Royal Hospital.

SYPHILIS. During the year 65 cases were dealt with for the first time, 5 of them were suffering from primary or secondary syphilis or latent syphilis in the first year of infection. Of these 65 cases 50 (26 male and 24 female) were Wolverhampton residents.

GONORRHOEA. There were 409 cases (332 males and 77 females) dealt with for the first time, and 81 of these were Wolverhampton residents. In addition, 4 Wolverhampton residents suffering from gonorrhoea were dealt with for the first time at Dudley.

OTHER CONDITIONS. The number of cases dealt with for the first time was 839 (498 males and 341 females), but 502 of them (261 males and 241 females) did not require treatment. In addition 7 Wolverhampton residents suffering from one of these other conditions were dealt with for the first time at Dudley.

13. Tuberculosis

The local health authority is responsible for measures designed to prevent tuberculosis, and they include advising the Housing Committee on the desirability of providing housing accommodation for families containing a tuberculous member; persuading all contacts of known cases to report for examination; the routine Heaf testing of all infants attending welfare centres and all school entrants, and B.C.G. vaccination of all school leavers of whom 1,287 were vaccinated during the year as well as 226 older school children and students. X-ray facilities readily available to general practitioners continued to be available in ascertaining cases.

Since 1920 there were continuous declines in both pulmonary and non-pulmonary death rates in Wolverhampton until 1960. In 1951 the death rate from all forms of tuberculosis had declined to 51 per 100,000, in 1955 to 17, in 1957 to 11, in 1958 to 10, in 1959 to 9 and in 1960 to 7. In 1961 it rose to 10; in 1962 it was again 10, but in 1963 (with 10 deaths, all of which were pulmonary), it fell to 6 per 100,000.

Notification

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Pulmonary					
Male	62	63	65	64	45
Female	34	35	36	30	24
Non-Pulmonary					
Male	3	6	11	1	6
Female	4	2	8	3	3
TOTAL	103	106	120	98	78

The cases remaining on the register at the end of 1963 were classified as follows :—

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Male	621	Male	47
Female	368	Female	36
	989		83

Deaths

The deaths from tuberculosis in 1963 and the preceding four years are given below :—

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Pulmonary					
Male	8	7	10	14	7
Female	2	3	5	1	3
Non-Pulmonary					
Male	3	—	—	1	—
Female	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	13	10	15	16	10

Details of notifications and deaths are given below :—

Age	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—24	8	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
25—44	18	6	4	1	—	—	—	—
45—64	13	6	—	—	1	2	—	—
65—74	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
75 & over	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	45	24	6	3	7	3	—	—

14. Cancer

The number of deaths attributed to cancer and allied conditions was 302. The age and sex distribution of the cases were :—

Age.	Male	Female	Total
0— 1	—	—	—
1— 4	1	—	1
5—14	1	—	1
15—24	4	—	4
25—44	13	15	28
45—64	79	64	143
65—74	57	30	87
75 and over	29	34	63
	—	—	—
	184	143	327
	—	—	—

The sites of the disease were :—

	Male	Female	Total
Tongue	1	1	2
Lower jaw	—	1	1
Maxillary sinus	2	—	2
Ear	2	—	2
Pharynx	—	1	1
Nasopharynx	2	—	2
Oesophagus	7	3	10
Stomach	18	31	49
Large intestine	7	6	13
Rectum	15	11	26
Caecum	—	2	2
Ascending Colon	1	1	2
Descending Colon	2	—	2
Transverse Colon	1	—	1
Sigmoid Colon	5	6	11
Liver	3	1	4
Kidney	2	1	3
Pancreas	4	5	9
Larynx	2	2	4
Lung and Bronchus	69	11	80
Breast	—	26	26
Uterus	—	13	13
Ovary	—	10	10
Bladder	6	1	7
Prostate	11	—	11
Brain	1	2	3
Bone (Osteochondroma)	—	1	1
Melanoma	—	1	1
Myeloma	2	—	2
Reticulosis	1	—	1
Adrenal Gland	1	—	1
Cervical Gland	—	1	1
Hodgkins Disease	2	2	4
Leukaemia	9	—	9
Other Sites	8	3	11
	—	—	—
	184	143	327
	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
F. Binns Hartley, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

The decision, taken in November 1962, to upgrade the specialist and district inspector appointments in an endeavour to alleviate the acute staff shortage was justified in that one specialist and three district inspectors were recruited and a full complement was employed at the end of the year. One of the three vacancies for district inspectors was filled by the promotion of a pupil upon qualification ; this pupil was the last one employed in Wolverhampton to qualify under the old regulations.

Students are now entering the final year of the four year course for the new Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board and next summer the first final examination will be held. The working party, appointed in 1951 to report upon the recruitment and training of public health inspectors, found that there were 240 vacancies which could not be filled. Today this figure is much higher, due to the increased demand for inspectors and to the temporary fall in the number of newly qualified staff by reason of the change over to the new training scheme ; it is anticipated that there will be an improvement next year with the advent of the Diploma but the prospects are nevertheless disturbing.

Reference is made in the body of the report to the progress which continues to be made in clearing the large areas of slum dwellings and it is true to say that the end of this phase of the programme is in sight. Consideration was therefore given to the future slum clearance programme and it was decided that clearance would continue on a limited scale for the period 1965-1969. This decision poses a number of administrative problems in dealing with the numerous enquiries received by way of land charge searches, enquiries from other corporation departments and the utility undertakings and informal inquiries made by prospective house purchasers and others.

Following the policy adopted by the Council, one further Smoke Control Order has been established and is operative, and three Orders have received confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, all of which are due to be in operation during 1964. This will result in a total of 4,600 dwellings being affected by Smoke Control Orders by the end of 1964.

The national fuel policy has been reviewed and a Government White Paper issued thereon. As a result of this document, the Minister of Housing and Local Government has issued a Circular 69/63 the effect of which is that under certain circumstances the amount of grant payable to householders, and therefore the cost of smoke control, is increased. This matter is referred to elsewhere in my report.

The Meat Inspection Regulations came into operation on the 1st October and impose a legal obligation upon local authorities to secure the inspection of all meat by their officers before it is removed from the slaughterhouse. One hundred per cent inspection has always been maintained in Wolverhampton, but the system of compulsory marking makes the work of the meat inspectors more exacting and places greater demands upon their time.

The Exchequer grant for meat inspection was discontinued for inspections made after the 31st March. The new Regulations permit authorities to charge owners for inspections with effect from the 1st October at rates not exceeding :—

- 2/6d. per horse or bovine animal (other than a calf).
- 9d. per calf or pig.
- 6d. per sheep, lamb or goat.

It is not intended that authorities should recoup more than the actual cost of inspection and after careful consideration the following charges were fixed by this authority :—

- 2/-d. per bovine animal (other than a calf).
- 8d. per calf or pig.
- 5d. per sheep, lamb or goat.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day—No. 4) Order 1963 which affects the slaughterhouses within the borough was made on the 16th December and comes into operation on the 1st January, 1964.

The reports upon milk and ice cream samples indicated that these supplies continued to be satisfactory. Of the 178 samples taken of other food and drugs, one formal and five informal were reported to be unsatisfactory.

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply

(a) The water is supplied to the area by the Corporation Undertaking; the supply was satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

(b) The Undertaking supplies a population of 360,000 in Wolverhampton and surrounding districts and obtains its water from several sources. It has its own laboratory where bacteriological and chemical examinations were made of the raw and treated waters ; the results are summarised in the following reports :—

Bacteriological Examinations

Water Before and During Treatment

Source of Supply	No. of Samples Taken	No. of samples containing			
		0 coliform organisms	1-2	3-10	Over 10
per 100 ml.					
Cosford :					
River Worfe raw water	49		See next page		
Settled water	49	47	1	0	1
Filtered water	49	49	0	0	0
Well water	49	49	0	0	0
Tettenhall :					
No. 1 Borehole	46	46	0	0	0
No. 2 Borehole	47	47	0	0	0
Dimmingsdale :					
No. 1 Borehole	25	25	0	0	0
No. 2 Borehole	25	25	0	0	0
No. 3 Borehole	45	45	0	0	0
Hilton :					
No. 1 Borehole	47	47	0	0	0
No. 2 Borehole	48	48	0	0	0
Stableford :					
No. 1 Borehole	31	30	1	0	0
No. 2 Borehole	26	26	0	0	0
No. 3 Borehole	62	59	2	1	0
No. 4 Borehole	65	65	0	0	0
Tom Hill :					
Borehole	88	88	0	0	0
Copley :					
Trial Borehole	3	3	0	0	0
Main Borehole	46	46	0	0	0
Neachley :					
No. 1 Borehole	24	24	0	0	0
No. 2 Borehole	31	31	0	0	0
TOTAL	855				

Cosford—River Worfe Raw Water

	Organisms per 100 ml.	
	Median	Average
Presumptive Coliform Organisms	930	1130
Escherichia Coli Type I	665	780

Water going into Distribution from Works

Source of Supply	No. of Samples Taken	No. of Samples containing			
		0	1-2	3-10	Over 10
		coliform organisms per 100 ml.			
Cosford Works	100	100	0	0	0
Tettenhall Works	200	194	5	1	0
Dimmingsdale Works	94	90	3	1	0
Hilton Works	97	97	0	0	0
Bratch Works	95	95	0	0	0
Tom Hill Works	91	91	0	0	0
Rindleford Works (untreated).....	45	44	1	0	0
Neachley Works	38	38	0	0	0
TOTAL	760	749	9	2	0

Water from Distribution System

Source of Supply	No. of Samples Taken	No. of Samples containing			
		0	1-2	3-10	Over 10
		coliform organisms per 100 ml.			
Reservoirs :					
Tettenhall	32	32	0	0	0
Goldthorn Hill	16	16	0	0	0
Bushbury Hill	16	16	0	0	0
Coton Road	33	31	2	0	0
Woodcross	14	14	0	0	0
Hermitage	31	31	0	0	0
Hundred Hill	17	17	0	0	0
Elevated Tanks :					
Essington	14	14	0	0	0
Bishops Wood	—	—	—	—	—
Gough Road, Coseley	14	14	0	0	0
Re-pumping Stations :					
Goldthorn Hill	15	15	0	0	0
Sandbeds	15	15	0	0	0
Millfields	15	15	0	0	0
Linthouses	2	2	0	0	0
Salop Street, Bridgnorth	15	15	0	0	0
Kiddemore Green	—	—	—	—	—
Mains :					
Hydrants	112	89	6	7	10
Domestic Taps	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	362	337	8	7	10

Miscellaneous Samples						
New and Repaired Mains	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253
Sundry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
TOTAL						273

Total Number of Samples Examined						
Water before and during Treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	855
Water going into Distribution	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	760
Water from Distribution System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273
TOTAL						2,250

Chemical Analyses

One hundred and eighty weekly sanitary analyses were carried out on samples from the Cosford works before, during and after treatment. Monthly averages for the raw and finished water are given in the following table :—

Cosford Works—Results of Sanitary Analyses

Monthly averages, in milligrams per litre unless otherwise stated.

Source of Sample	Month	No. of Samples	Turbidity units	Nitrate N	Free and Saline N	Albuminoid N	Oxygen Absorbed from KMnO ₄
River Worfe raw water	Jan.	5	15	7.4	0.62	0.13	2.65
	Feb.	4	15	7.5	0.76	0.16	3.10
	Mar.	4	21	6.8	0.46	0.28	3.85
	April	4	26	6.4	0.063	0.23	3.80
	May	5	25	4.9	0.041	0.28	3.65
	June	5	19	5.6	0.049	0.25	3.55
	July						
	Aug.	4	14	6.0	0.034	0.21	2.60
	Sept.	4	19	6.0	0.049	0.25	3.55
	Oct.	4	15	5.8	0.035	0.16	2.90
	Nov.	4	29	7.5	0.19	0.23	5.05
	Dec.	3	19	7.7	0.27	0.17	3.08
Water going into supply	Jan.	5	1.0	6.1	0.033	0.028	0.57
	Feb.	4	0.9	5.9	0.036	0.035	0.65
	Mar.	4	0.6	5.9	0.009	0.045	0.80
	April	4	0.5	5.2	0.010	0.053	0.70
	May	5	0.3	5.6	0.007	0.058	0.70
	June	5	0.5	4.8	0.008	0.055	0.50
	July						
	Aug.	4	0.7	5.6	0.013	0.050	0.55
	Sept.	4	0.7	4.5	0.009	0.045	0.70
	Oct.	4	0.6	5.2	0.007	0.022	0.50
	Nov.	4	0.6	7.6	0.011	0.073	0.80
	Dec.	3	0.6	7.1	0.011	0.060	0.60

Two hundred and eighty mineral analyses were performed on samples taken from points throughout the distribution system. A selection of results is given in the table below.

Distribution System—Mineral Analyses—Reservoirs, etc.

Maximum and minimum results for total hardness, sodium, alkalinity (i.e. carbonate hardness) and chlorine. Results in mg. per litre.

Source of Sample	No. of Samples	Total Hardness		Sodium as (Na)		Alkalinity as (CaCO ₃)		Chloride as (Cl)	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Tettenhall :									
No. 1 Reservoir	37	280	365	57	96	156	181	126	232
No. 2 Reservoir	37	280	372	43	92	153	179	110	208
Bushbury Hill :									
Reservoir	15	286	337	40	82	159	173	94	197
Woodcross :									
Reservoir.....	12	260	300	9	49	180	216	20	108
Coton Road :									
No. 1 Reservoir	14	188	289	12	17	115	191	24	30
No. 2 Reservoir	14	216	290	12	35	135	193	23	104
Goldthorn Hill :									
No. 2 Reservoir	11	248	278	16	32	185	199	42	75
Re-pumping Station	12	276	312	30	55	183	193	69	129
Sandbeds :									
Re-pumping Station	10	248	276	15	33	184	198	34	70
Millfields :									
Re-pumping Station	10	219	245	12	18	139	161	18	38
Salop St., Bridgnorth :									
Re-pumping Station	10	380	425	250	315	157	166	474	626
Essington :									
Tank	13	296	352	48	82	163	176	112	183
Gough Road, Coseley :									
Tank	11	216	293	12	49	137	191	27	108

In addition, routine monthly samples were taken by this department ; 37 were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination and 36 to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. The reports received indicated that the water supply was satisfactory.

Sodium fluoride is naturally present in the water to the extent of 0.01 p.p.m. to 0.1 p.p.m. depending on the source of the supply.

(c) The water supplied is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

(d) There was no instance of contamination of the supply subsequent to leaving the works.

(e) For practical purposes all the dwelling houses in the borough have a mains water supply direct to the house, although in a number of cases the tap is situated in an outbuilding or in a common yard. In no instance is the supply from a communal stand-pipe in a public place.

2. Public Swimming Baths

Public swimming baths, operated by the Council, are situated at Bath Avenue and Tudor Road ; two baths are in use at each location.

The baths are filled with water from a town main supply ; this water is then treated by filtration and chlorination. Caustic soda is also added so as to obtain a pH value of 7.8 to 8.0. Treatment of the water is continued during the period the baths are in use, and for two hours afterwards.

Routine samples were taken from the four baths ; 45 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and a similar number for chemical analysis.

Six bacteriological samples, all taken from the children's bath, Tudor Road, were reported to be unsatisfactory. It is intended to install a separate plant for the continuous treatment of the water in this bath as soon as possible.

3. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are reasonably adequate.

Investigations are in hand to ascertain what improvements can be made to the sewerage system.

At two of the Sewage Works, extensions of the purification plants are in hand ; it is anticipated that the new plant at Coven Heath will be brought into use during 1964, but enlargement of the capacity of the Barnhurst works will not be completed before 1966. When these extensions have been carried out it is anticipated that the high quality effluents, required by the unusual conditions, will be produced. At the third Sewage Works, located at Merry Hill, no plans have yet been made for extending the purification capacity, but a scheme is in progress for the installation of heated sludge digestion plant in order to prevent odour nuisance in sludge disposal; the new plant will probably be brought into use during 1964.

4. Offensive Trades

Offensive trades operated upon four premises and routine visits were made ; the trades of fat melter, bone boiler, blood boiler and drier, and gut scraper are carried on.

5. Places of Public Entertainment

Thirteen routine inspections and 6 revisits were made.

The reconstruction of the sanitary accommodation at one cinema was completed.

6. Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises

Nine applications were received and approved under Section 87 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936, for the registration of hairdressers and their premises ; 209 persons and their premises are now on the register and 40 inspections were made. Eight informal notices were served, 5 were complied with and 10 improvements recorded.

7. Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

Eight applications were received for entry in the local authority's list of persons entitled to sell poisons under Part II of the above-mentioned Act and the Regulations made thereunder ; the applicants were approved and the necessary certificates issued. A total of 134 persons and firms operating from 177 premises is now on the register ; 11 routine inspections were carried out.

8. Sanitation

The following tables give details of the action taken following complaints :—

(a) Nuisances :

Houses inspected following complaints	.....	.....	.....	1,207
Other premises inspected following complaints	.....	.....	.....	40
Informal notices served	.....	.....	.....	706
Statutory notices served	.....	.....	.....	377
Informal notices complied	.....	.....	.....	657
Statutory notices complied	.....	.....	.....	391
Houses in which defects were remedied after service of :—				
(i) Informal notices only	.....	.....	.....	386
(ii) Statutory notices	.....	.....	.....	277
Improvements recorded	.....	.....	.....	1,542

(b) Drainage systems :

Drains—	Found obstructed	.....	.....	.....	288
	Statutory notices served	.....	.....	.....	247
	(The Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1925)				
	Cleared	.....	.....	.....	288
Public sewers—	Found obstructed	.....	.....	.....	155
	Referred to and cleared by				
	Borough Engineer	.....	.....	.....	155
Private sewers—	Found obstructed	.....	.....	.....	16
	Statutory notices served	.....	.....	.....	78
	(The Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1925)				
	Cleared	.....	.....	.....	16

Legal proceedings under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, were instituted in eleven cases with the following results :

Section 39 (One case)

Adjourned for 14 days—work completed and summons withdrawn on payment of costs.

Section 45 (Two cases)

Work completed before hearing—summonses withdrawn on payment of costs.

Section 94 (Eight cases)

- (i) Work completed before hearing—summonses withdrawn on payment of costs. (5 cases)
- (ii) Adjourned for 14 days—work completed and summonses withdrawn on payment of costs (2 cases)
- (iii) Nuisance Order made by Magistrates requiring defendant to thoroughly cleanse the premises within 21 days. Defendant subsequently fined £5 for failing to comply with the Nuisance Order (1 case)

9. Infectious Diseases

Seventy-three visits were made in connection with cases of infectious diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Housing conditions, contacts and their employment, milk supplies and, in appropriate cases, the means of isolation formed the subjects of the enquiries.

10. Keeping of Animals

Four inspections of premises were made in connection with the keeping of animals ; one informal notice was served and one was complied with.

11. Disinfection and Disinfestation

The following table summarises the action taken :—

Disinfection—

Rooms fumigated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Rooms sprayed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Articles sprayed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30

Disinfestation—

Rooms fumigated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Rooms sprayed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23

12. Clean Air Act, 1956

Smoke Control Areas

Steady progress was made in connection with the establishment of smoke control areas. Smoke Control Order No. 3 came into operation on the 1st October and three further Orders were confirmed. These latter Orders, numbered 4, 5 and 6, will come into operation in 1964. In addition, Orders numbered 7 and 8 were made by the Council.

The three Smoke Control Orders now in operation apply to a total area of 730.9 acres and to 2,102 houses.

The adaptations carried out in Areas 1 to 6 were inspected as required ; upon satisfactory completion of the works the claims for grant were certified and payment authorised.

Wolverhampton Corporation (Central Area) Smoke Control Order No. 1, 1960

Although this Order became operative on the 1st November, 1961, claims for grant relating to works carried out during 1961 were still received ; payments made amounted to £39. 11s. 0d.

Wolverhampton Corporation (Wobaston Area) Smoke Control Order No. 2, 1961

This Order had become operative on the 1st October, 1962 ; payments of grant made during 1963 amounted to £989. 11s. 4d.

Wolverhampton Corporation (Marsh Lane Area) Smoke Control Order No. 3, 1961

This Order became operative on the 1st October, 1963 ; payments of grant made amounted to £1,524. 11s. 5d.

Wolverhampton Corporation (Rakegate Area) Smoke Control Order No. 4, 1963

This Order was confirmed by the Minister on the 23rd August and will become operative on the 1st October, 1964. Payments of grant made amounted to £51. 16s. 0d.

Wolverhampton Corporation (Bushbury Area) Smoke Control Order No. 5, 1963

This Order was confirmed by the Minister on the 23rd August and will become operative on the 1st October, 1964. Payments of grant made amounted to £53. 4s. 4d.

Wolverhampton Corporation (Northwood Park Area) Smoke Control Order No. 6, 1963

This Order was confirmed by the Minister on the 27th November and will become operative on the 1st December, 1964. No claims for payment of grant had been received by the end of the year.

Availability of Fuel

The solid smokeless fuels with the exception of anthracite and Welsh steam coals are all derived from the carbonisation of coal to produce varying grades of coke. The gas industry is among the largest producers of such fuels, since gas is obtained by the carbonisation of coal in retorts and some 14 cwts. of coke is left as a result of gasifying every ton of coal. The gas industry has more recently, however, developed the Lurgi process of gasification by which coal is submitted to very high pressure to produce a comparatively high gas yield, but no coke. More recently still the process of gasifying oil has been developed, also with no residual coke. The result is that, whilst it has in the past been assumed that the increasing demand for coke will be met by the increase in production from the gas industry, the increase from this source cannot now be expected. At the same time, the National Coal Board has developed a method of producing a premium grade fuel by a new process using coal which though of good quality is unsuitable for the production of coke. A pilot plant is in existence at the moment from which the fuel is obtainable in small quantities, and production on a large scale is expected.

Although the production of coke from orthodox retorts has not yet been affected to any great extent in the West Midlands Area, the future supplies of smokeless fuels as a whole have been the cause of some concern generally in the country. As a result the Government issued a White Paper on the matter which was received during December. In the body of the White Paper the future availability of all types of smokeless fuels was reviewed and it becomes increasingly obvious that gas coke can no longer be relied on, in the long term, as the main fuel in Smoke Control Areas. It was also pointed out in the Report that the electricity industry might be in difficulties during peak consumption periods if there was a wholesale swing to this form of space heating by means of bar fires or other direct forms of electric heating. It is recommended, therefore, that householders wishing to heat their houses by electricity should be encouraged to take their current during off-peak periods by means of electric thermal storage heaters. This is a form of heating used increasingly in industry and commerce but only recently developed for domestic use.

Cost of control in air pollution

In conjunction with the White Paper already referred to, the Minister of Housing and Local Government issued a Circular on 17th December, the general purport of which is to widen the interpretation of the phrase "works reasonably necessary" in an effort to encourage householders, by increasing the allowable costs for grant, to adapt their existing coal-burning appliances to other than open fires when becoming subject to a Smoke Control Order. This measure will have the effect of increasing the cost of smoke control, though the full extent has not yet been determined. Although at first sight, the cost may appear high, it will be remembered that in 1954, the Beaver Committee on Air Pollution estimated the annual cost of atmospheric pollution over the whole country as being upwards of £150 million. This figure included only those items which could be assessed at that time in terms of economic cost and no account was taken of the cost of, for example, the additional medical attention required as a result of air pollution.

When considered in conjunction with this annual cost of £150 million, can it be said that the "once and for all" cost of control by means of the Smoke Control Area is too high a price to pay?

A further aspect which is often overlooked, is the contribution made to the abatement of atmospheric pollution by industry. The individual emission of smoke from factories is noticed since such emissions are usually more spectacular than a number of smaller emissions from non-industrial premises, though the prejudicial effects are roughly equal. It is not always realised, however, that industry has over the past twenty years or so, either voluntarily or following representation from Public Health Departments, spent considerable sums in modernising equipment for burning bituminous fuels by mechanical rather than hand stoking and converting coal burning plants to oil or gas firing. Whilst this may show economic benefits to the industries concerned, the same cannot be said of the cost, often considerable, of providing equipment for the arrestation of grit and dust. These two factors go together, since, often, more efficient methods of burning bituminous coal result in a higher emission of dust and grit, and industry is increasingly being called upon to put in plant to arrest and contain this form of emission.

The resultant of this process has little or no economic value and the activity is therefore a drain on the industry. It is nevertheless necessary that this should be done, but it must not be forgotten that industry whilst often criticised, is nevertheless accepting its share of the cost burden.

Smoke Observations

Seventeen smoke observations of varying duration were carried out, all at industrial premises.

The only instances of excessive smoke emission were recorded from plant which was about to be replaced ; originally it was expected not to be in use after June. The total re-organisation of the factory is involved and electricity is replacing steam as a source of power. The works to be undertaken are extensive and the plant had not been commissioned by the end of the year. On completion of the work, the emission of smoke from the premises should be negligible.

Complaints of grit emission from cupolas at a foundry have been investigated but not confirmed. The cupolas are equipped with wet arresters which are normally adequate. Modification of the appliances was undertaken together with an investigation of other possible sources of grit and dust. The matter was still in hand at the end of the year.

Complaints of smoke arising from the breaking up of scrap cars were also investigated. A number of firms engaged in this trade were asked to discontinue the practice of burning car body materials and there was an improvement. Burning the car body is a convenient method of disposing of unwanted combustible material and the trade is likely to extend as the number of road vehicles increases. There are furnaces designed for the smokeless combustion of car bodies, but the cost of such equipment would only be warranted if sufficient scrap cars were available.

Applications for Prior Approval. Four applications were received under the provisions of Section 3 (2) and in each case the appliance was approved.

Notification of Intention to Install Furnaces. Notifications were received in respect of 22 installations in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 (3). In each case, the furnace was of a type capable of being operated in compliance with the Act and Regulations.

Height of Chimneys. The local authority is required to reject plans of new chimneys submitted for bye-law approval unless it is satisfied that the height of the chimney, as shown on the plan, is sufficient to prevent, so far as practicable, the smoke, grit, dust or gases from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

Representations by interested bodies were made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government that guidance in simple form would assist local authorities in the exercise of their functions under Section 10. In May, the Minister issued a Memorandum on Chimney Heights and since that date chimneys subject to the provisions of Section 10 have been expected by this department to conform to the height determined by reference to the Memorandum.

Twelve proposals to erect chimneys were received and approved, the original plans in some cases being modified in order to conform to the recommendations of the Memorandum.

13. Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Investigations were continued by means of one deposit gauge, four lead peroxide installations, two volumetric sulphur dioxide measuring instruments and two volumetric smoke measuring instruments.

The second volumetric sulphur dioxide and smoke measuring instrument was installed in Penn Secondary School in October and the results from this station are to be used by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in connection with their National Survey of Smoke and Sulphur dioxide. The instrument is attended daily by the teaching staff of the school.

The gross annual deposit of solid matter in the vicinity of the deposit gauge in Cleveland Road was at the rate of 342.87 tons per square mile. This amount is considerably greater than that recorded in past years and the increase is due to an abnormally

heavy deposit of 124 tons per square mile recorded during April, for which there is no known reason. The average monthly deposit during the remaining eleven months was approximately 19.9 tons per square mile.

It is assumed that the heavy deposit in April was due to exceptional circumstances in the near vicinity or to action of unauthorised persons.

14. Factories Act, 1961

In addition to works of building construction, etc., it is estimated that there are 875 factories, 803 having mechanical power and 72 having no mechanical power.

Forty inspections were carried out for the purpose of enforcing those parts of the Factories Act and Regulations for which the local authority is responsible. As a result of these inspections, 9 notices were served; all the defects obtaining referred to unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences. Cases in which defects were remedied numbered six. (*See Appendix to the Report*).

15. Noise Nuisances

Sixteen complaints of noise nuisance were received and investigated; fourteen of these referred to industrial and commercial premises.

In several instances, the complaints were not confirmed; in other cases the noise was due to operations which were later discontinued. At four premises, works were carried out in order to reduce the noise. At other premises, steps were taken to avoid making noise outside normal working hours or to minimise the noise heard outside the premises.

16. Fumes

Fifteen complaints relating to objectionable odours were received and investigated. Ten were found to be due to emissions from industrial processes, the remainder being due to other causes. With regard to the former, in three cases the fume extraction equipment was modified in order to effect an improvement and in the remaining instances the emission was of short duration or the best practicable means had been adopted to minimise the nuisance.

17. Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The type of work specified in the Act was carried on at six registered premises.

Samples of hair, fibre, washed flock and woollen mixture felt were taken and the Analyst reported that these conformed to the requirements of the Regulations.

18. Canal Boats

Four inspections were carried out and three infringements of the Public Health Act and the Canal Boat Regulations were found ; one notice was served and this was complied with, resulting in three improvements.

19. Rodent Control

Details of the activity are given in the following report, which was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1963

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) and (3)	
(i) Number of properties in Local Authority's District	260	44,918	7,577	52,755	5
(ii) Number of properties inspected as a result of notification	81	578	190	849	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					
Common rat } Major	—	—	—	—	—
} Minor	43	327	97	467	—
Ship rat } Major	—	—	—	—	—
} Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse } Major	—	—	—	—	—
} Minor	24	115	84	223	—
(iii) Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	—	—	—	—	5 (one infested)
(iv) Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
(v) Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	117	637	257	1,011	5
(vi) Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	67	435	181	683	1
(vii) Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	96	478	244	818	1

SECTION V

HOUSING

1. Slum Clearance

Twenty-two clearance areas, comprising 382 houses, and 33 individual unfit houses were represented.

Two Public Inquiries were held into 4 clearance areas, involving 167 houses, which had been represented in 1962. Objections were received in respect of 82 houses of which 55 were alleged to be fit for human habitation. The decisions of the Minister are awaited.

The following data summarise the progress made since 1954 in respect of Clearance Schemes :—

(i) Schemes initiated 1954-1962 and completed.

Clearance Scheme	No. of occupied houses	Estimated number of persons to be displaced	Activity during the year 1963		Progress since initiation of scheme	
			No. of houses demolished	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished	No. of persons displaced
Robert Street	24	100	—	—	25	70
Ve Street (Heath Town)	71	220	—	—	71	217
Overhampton Road (Heath Town)	18	65	—	—	18	66
xhalls	119	346	—	—	122	374
Small Street	223	722	—	—	226	733
d Lane	44	139	—	—	44	147
son Street	140	453	—	—	151	475
ley Street	8	29	—	—	9	30
er Street	20	66	—	—	20	60
Matthew Street	142	427	—	—	152	453
keley Hill	5	10	—	—	6	10
ght Street	107	351	2	—	107	366
lhouse Lane	212	648	14	7	211	632

(ii) Schemes initiated 1954—1962 and not yet completed

Clearance Scheme	No. of occupied houses	Estimated number of persons to be displaced	Activity during the year 1963		Progress since initiation of scheme	
			No. of houses demolished	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished	No. of persons displaced
Charles Street	111	349	—	—	119	340
Montrose Street	98	329	—	—	97	353
Graiseley Row	108	346	—	—	110	374
Lower Stafford Street	125	381	—	—	131	421
All Saints Road	112	280	—	—	116	315
St. John's Square	94	463	1	—	95	515
Oxley Street	90	295	8	30	64	356
Church Street (Heath Town)	58	195	—	—	59	179
Cobden Lane	276	779	8	15	266	747
Franchise Street	194	618	—	12	199	632
Heath Street	113	339	—	4	115	325
Coventry Street	18	57	—	—	22	47
Inkerman Street	263	783	31	18	259	756
Peel Street	67	211	15	23	57	168
Railway Street (Heath Town)	185	566	130	131	159	582
Great Western Passage	27	89	27	59	27	74
Great Hampton Street	113	360	27	241	27	258
Shepherd Street	140	435	—	67	—	67
Derry Street	21	37	—	28	3	29
*Melbourne Street	64	197	5	45	5	48
*St. Mark's Street	70	241	—	79	—	89
†Sun Street	13	54	—	—	—	—
†Coleman Street	159	491	3	—	3	—

*Confirmed during 1963.

†Public Inquiry held ; awaiting confirmation

(iii) Schemes initiated during 1963

Clearance Scheme	Date of Representation	No. of Clearance Areas	No. of Houses
Evans Street	19th April	7	168
Gibbs Street	18th June	1	18
New Cross	27th September	3	52
Bushbury Road	27th September	3	23
Stafford Road	27th September	2	31
Tremont Street	29th November	4	62
Bilston Road	29th November	2	28

Programme for 1964

The following schemes are scheduled for representation.

<i>Scheme</i>			<i>Houses</i>
Thomas Street	.....	.....	59
Vernon Street	.....	.....	23
Clifton Street	.....	.....	70
Oak Street	.....	.....	245

Inspections had been completed in the first two schemes by the end of the year.

Future Programme

Consideration was given to the future slum clearance programme and it soon became apparent that most of the typical slum houses, which were a product of the Industrial Revolution, had been cleared or were scheduled for representation during 1964 ; only small isolated groups remained.

There are , however, numbers of terrace type houses, built during the latter part of the nineteenth century, which are reaching the end of their useful life, but it is often found that they are interspersed with groups of houses, which are not yet unfit, either having been built later or, in some cases, having been more adequately maintained.

It is, therefore, not possible to find any large areas which warrant immediate action under Part III of the Housing Act. Slum clearance will continue on a limited scale until such time as the houses referred to in the latter part of the preceding paragraph become unfit.

Individual Unfit Houses

Thirty-three houses or parts of houses were represented for action under Part II of the Housing Act. In addition, two houses owned by the Corporation were certified as being unfit for human habitation.

Four houses or parts of houses, which had been the subject of operative demolition or closing orders, were reconditioned and the orders were determined.

In another instance, five flats were reconditioned and made fit following the adjournment of an appeal to the County Court against a demolition order on the premises.

Further legal proceedings were taken against an owner for the continued letting of a basement room in contravention of a closing order made under Section 18. A fine of £5 was imposed.

2. Discretionary and Standard Grants

The administrative work in connection with applications from private owners for such grants is carried out by the Borough Engineer, but this department is always consulted regarding the life of the property and its suitability for improvement.

Two hundred and two enquiries concerning discretionary grants and 51 enquiries concerning standard grants were dealt with ; most of these were in respect of owner-occupied houses.

The Housing Committee approved 83 applications for discretionary grants and 25 applications for standard grants.

3. Rent Act, 1957

The following is a summary of the action taken with regard to applications received for the issue of Certificates of Disrepair and their cancellation :—

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair				
Number of applications for certificates	.....	.....	.....	2
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of decisions to issue certificates				
(i) in respect of some but not all defects	.....	.....	.....	2
(ii) in respect of all defects	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of undertakings given by landlord under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	.....	.....	.....	1
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of Certificates issued	.....	.....	.....	1

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Application by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	.....				—
Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	.....	.....	.....		—

4. Caravans

Eighty visits were made to caravans.

Most of these visits were made to caravan dwellers found squatting on various vacant sites within the borough ; this problem was more pronounced than in 1962.

Two site licences were issued, one being granted for ten years and the other for a period of three years. In the first instance, the proposal was to station a maximum of 20 caravans on the site for the purposes of human habitation ; the licence was granted subject to the lay-out, the provision of facilities, services and equipment being in conformity with the model standards for permanent residential sites. A plan of the lay-out and a specification of the proposed works were approved, but work had not commenced by the end of the year.

In the second instance, the proposal was to station a caravan in a depot and to use it for accommodating key personnel working on the site ; the licence was granted subject to the provision of adequate sanitary accommodation and personal washing facilities and to satisfactory arrangements being made for the disposal of waste water and refuse. The caravan had not been stationed on the site nor the works commenced by the end of the year.

5. Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses.

SECTION VI

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. Public Abattoir

(a) Meat Inspection

The following table gives details of the numbers of animals slaughtered during the years 1963, 1962 and 1961 :—

	1963	1962	1961
Cattle (other than cows)	16,342	16,314	15,410
Cows	3,199	3,813	4,241
Calves	1,399	1,723	1,569
Sheep	65,482	77,153	77,989
Pigs	45,132	43,496	38,411
TOTALS	131,554	142,499	137,620

The total kill showed a decrease of 7.68% on the 1962 figure and one of 4.40% on the 1961 kill.

The schedule of established posts provides for three inspectors ; during the first ten months of the year, the staff comprised two inspectors, who were assisted from time to time by public health inspectors normally engaged on other duties. The Meat Inspection Regulations came into operation on the 1st October and necessitated the appointment of a third inspector, who commenced duty at the beginning of November. As in previous years, a part-time clerk was employed.

Throughout the year one hundred per cent inspection was maintained.

The following table shows details of the carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part :—

	Cattle Exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	16,342	3,199	1,399	65,482	45,132	—
Number inspected	16,342	3,199	1,399	65,482	45,132	
All diseases except tuber- culosis and cysticer- ci:- Whole carcasses condemned	2	5	8	54	35	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,768	1,111	7	788	2,174	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticer- ci	10.83	34.88	1.07	1.29	4.89	—
Tuberculosis :- Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	—	—	409	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	0.03	—	—	0.90	—
Cysticercosis :- Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	66	11	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	66	11	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Meat and Offal condemned. The total weight of meat and offal condemned from all sources was as follows :—

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	.....	—	1	1	13
Offal (Tuberculosis)	.....	2	4	0	17
Meat (Other Diseases)	.....	6	11	0	20
Offal (Other Diseases)	.....	30	18	3	15
TOTAL	.....	39	15	2	9

Analysis by Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned

	Tuberculosis		Other Diseases		Totals			
	Meat lbs.	Offal lbs.	Meat lbs.	Offal lbs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Abattoir								
Cattle	—	30	1,723	34,234	16	1	1	7
Cows	—	46	2,154	21,631	10	12	3	3
Calves	—	—	540	130	—	5	3	26
Sheep	—	—	2,150	2,706	2	3	1	12
Pigs	153	4,869	4,774	10,614	9	2	0	26
Other Sources								
Total weight	—	—	740	—	—	6	2	12
Cold Stores								
Total weight	—	—	2,611	—	1	3	1	7
TOTALS	153	4,945	14,692	69,315	39	15	2	9

The following additional items were condemned :—

2 Pheasants	12 x 6 lbs. Tins Pork
5 Cases of Chickens	1 x 3 lbs. Tin Cooked Pork
2 x 13 lbs. 7 ozs. Tins Gammon Ham	20 x 4 lbs. Tins Chopped Pork
1 x 13 lbs. 10 ozs. Tin Gammon Ham	1 x 3 lbs. Tin Corned Beef
16 lbs. Shoulder Ham	7 x 4 lbs. Tins Corned Beef
15 lbs. Tinned Ham	8 x 6 lbs. Tins Corned Beef
1 x 9 lbs. 7 ozs. Shoulder Ham	8 x 12 ozs. Tins Corned Beef
32 x 28 lbs. Boxes Pigs Livers	1 x 8 ozs. Tin Corned Beef
130 lbs. Pigs Liver	3 Ox Tongues
21 x 10 lbs. Tins Lambs Livers	11 x 6 lbs. Tins Ox Tongue
3 x 8 lbs. Boxes Sheep Kidneys	1 x 3½ lbs. Tin Pork Tender Loin
48 lbs. Pigs Kidneys	3 x 4 lbs. Tins Luncheon Meat
1 x 20 lbs. Case Ox Kidneys	1 x 2 lbs. Tin Pork Luncheon Meat
7 lbs. Frozen Ox Kidneys	

The following canned foods were damaged by fire at the premises occupied by a frozen meat company and were condemned:—

168 x 12 ozs. Tins of Corned Beef
 144 x 7 ozs. Tins of Corned Beef
 40 x 7 ozs. Tins of Corned Beef
 7 x 4 lbs. Tins of Corned Beef
 42 x 7 ozs. Tins of Luncheon Meat
 12 x 2 lbs. Tins of Luncheon Meat
 10 cases x 73 lbs. 2 ozs. Tins of Cooked Ham
 3 Tins x 12 lbs. 3 ozs. Tins of Cooked Ham
 48 x 1 lb. Tins of Cooked Ham
 1 Case x 56 lbs. 4 ozs. Shoulder Ham
 4 Tins x 9 lbs. 7 ozs. Shoulder Ham
 48 x 1 lb. Tins of Tongue
 56 x 6 lbs. Tins of Tongue

(b) Contraventions of Regulations

The report, submitted to the Abattoir General Manager in 1960, listed the contraventions of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, the Slaughter of Animals (Cruelty) Regulations, 1958 and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The following matters have now received attention :—

- (i) The erection of covered refuse reception bays.
- (ii) The construction of a manure disposal pit in a room separated from the slaughterhalls.
- (iii) The purchase of a mechanical conveyor for removing all full stomachs from the slaughterhalls to the manure disposal pit.
- (iv) The covering of all ventilation openings in the slaughterhalls with wire mesh to prevent the entry of birds.
- (v) The provision of feeding racks, water troughs and of proper drainage in the lairages.
- (vi) The renewal of the drainage channels in the main passageway to the slaughterhalls.
- (vii) The rendering of the wall surfaces in the pig bleeding passage, the main passageway and the cooling hall.
- (viii) The replacement of all wooden equipment by metal.

The work necessary to improve the standards of artificial lighting in the slaughterhalls and offal rooms has not yet been completed ; experiments are at present being carried out to ascertain the best type of fittings and their most satisfactory positioning.

2. Private Slaughterhouses

(a) Meat Inspection

The following table gives details of the numbers of pigs slaughtered and the numbers in which disease was found during the years 1963, 1962 and 1961 :—

Year	Number slaughtered	Number in which disease found	Percentage diseased
1963	10,593	466	4.40
1962	12,918	533	4.12
1961	11,259	378	3.36

The kill showed decreases of 18% on the 1962 figure and 5.92% on that for 1961.

The numbers of pigs in which disease was found are as follows:—

Number affected with Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	100
Number affected with Other Diseases	.....	.....	.....	366
Number totally condemned for Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	—
Number partially condemned for Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	100
Number totally condemned for Other Diseases	.....	.....	.....	13
Number partially condemned for Other Diseases	.....	.....	.....	353

The number affected with tuberculosis represented 0.94% of the pigs slaughtered. The corresponding percentages in 1962 and 1961 were 1.72 and 1.79 respectively.

Meat and Offal condemned. The total weight of meat and offal condemned was as follows :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	—	—	—	—
Offal (Tuberculosis)	—	9	3	14
Meat (Other Diseases)	—	17	1	7
Offal (Other Diseases)	1	0	0	10
TOTAL	2	7	1	3

(b) Improvements—Slaughterhouse

The works, necessary to comply with the construction regulations and detailed in the report submitted under the provisions of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, have now been completed satisfactorily with minor exceptions ; the work satisfactorily completed is as follows :—

- (i) The provision of adequate covered accommodation for the storage of fuel.
- (ii) The complete separation of the gut and stomach rooms from the lairages.
- (iii) Improved artificial lighting standards in the slaughter and cooling halls.
- (iv) The covering of all ventilation openings in the slaughter and cooling halls with wire mesh to prevent the entry of birds.
- (v) The glazed tiling of the walls in the gut and stomach room and in a portion of the cooling hall.
- (vi) The facing of the internal surfaces of the roofs in the slaughter and cooling halls to minimise the condensation, mould development, flaking and the lodgement of dirt.
- (vii) The installation of adequate personal washing facilities and facilities for the sterilisation of cloths, knives and other equipment.
- (viii) The replacement of all wooden equipment by metal.

(c) Improvements—Food Preparation Rooms, etc.

The following work has been undertaken to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

- (i) The complete renovation of the black pudding room, the bacon drying room, the staff kitchen and the sanitary accommodation.
- (ii) The separation of the food preparation room from the cooling hall.
- (iii) The replacement of wooden equipment, where possible, by metal.
- (iv) The installation of adequate personal washing facilities in all food rooms.
- (v) The redecoration of the staff rooms.

3. Privately Owned Lairages

The use of one lairage in the vicinity of the Public Abattoir was discontinued during the year in view of the fact that it did not comply with the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958; the remaining lairage was considerably reduced in size and completely renovated to comply in all respects with the regulations.

4. Frozen Meat Wholesale Depots

Supervision of the four frozen meat wholesale depots was again maintained.

5. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Forty-five licences were renewed and 7 new licences issued, making a total of 52 persons on the register.

6. Food Premises

The following table gives details of the number of food premises by type of business :—

Grocery and Provision	.....	.....	.....	.....	390
Licensed	.....	.....	.....	.....	274
Butchery	.....	.....	.....	.....	194
Fruit and Greengrocery	.....	.....	.....	.....	149
General	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
Catering (including Factory Canteens)	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
Confectionery	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
Fish Frying	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Food Manufacturing	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Wet Fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Food Storing	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Baking	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Food Packing	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	159
TOTAL					1,711

7. Inspection of Food Premises

One thousand, two hundred and fifty visits were paid to food premises for the purpose of inspection.

One hundred and seventy-six visits were made to shops and warehouses following requests from the occupiers for the examination of tinned and other foods alleged to be unfit for human consumption. The undermentioned food was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed :—

Tinned Foods	Other Foods
4,208 tins	Total Weight 15 tons 10 cwt.

8. Disposal of Condemned Food

Carcase meat and offal are processed at the Public Abattoir and the residual fertilisers are sold to a firm of horticulturists. Tinned and other foods are disposed of by incineration at the Cleansing Department's depot.

9. Milk Supply

Regular inspection of dairies was carried out together with close supervision of milk processing by pasteurisation and sterilisation ; routine visits were paid to milk shops. Details of registrations are as follows :—

Number of Persons and Firms carrying on the trade of Distributor at or from premises within the borough	450
Number of Premises within the borough used as Dairies	8
Number of Dairies outside the borough retailing milk within	4
Number of Dealers, Sterilisers and Pasteurisers	2

The following table shows details of the 341 samples taken, and the results of the tests applied :—

Designation	Number taken	Appropriate Tests	Passed	Failed	Void
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	73	Methylene Blue	66	5	2
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	89	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	89 87	— 1	— 1
Pasteurised	65	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	65 63	— —	— 2
Sterilised	114	Turbidity	114	—	—

Bottle Rinsings. Fifteen samples, each consisting of 6 rinsings of milk bottles prior to filling, were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. Two samples were reported to be unsatisfactory and the dairy company concerned was informed ; check samples proved to be satisfactory.

10. Ice Cream

Manufacturers' Premises. Six premises are registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

Vendors' Premises. Nineteen applications for the registration of premises for the sale of pre-packed ice cream were received and approved, making a total of 598 premises registered.

Routine inspections of both types of premises were carried out.

Sampling

(a) Methylene Blue Test. Seventy-seven samples, including thirty-three taken from mobile vans operating within the borough, were examined and placed in the Ministry's Provisional Grades. Six (7.8%) proved to be unsatisfactory compared with 2 (2.3%) in the previous year. Repeat samples were taken and found to be satisfactory.

The following tables show a summary of the results obtained and also a comparison with 1962 :—

Manufactured within the borough

Year	Total No. of Samples Taken	PROVISIONAL GRADE			
		1	2	3	4
1963	28	26 92.8%	—	1 3.6%	1 3.6%
1962	22	18 81.8%	3 13.6%	—	1 4.6%

Manufactured outside the borough

Year	Total No. of Samples Taken	PROVISIONAL GRADE			
		1	2	3	4
1963	49	43 87.8%	2 4.1%	—	4 8.1%
1962	66	64 97%	1 1.5%	—	1 1.5%

Combined Summary

Year	Total No. of Samples Taken	PROVISIONAL GRADE			
		1	2	3	4
1963	77	69 89.6%	2 2.6%	1 1.3%	5 6.5%
1962	88	82 93.2%	4 4.5%	—	2 2.3%

(b) Chemical Analysis. Nineteen samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis and all were reported to be genuine.

Ice Lollies. Twenty-two samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported to be satisfactory.

11. Sampling

Two hundred and ninety-five samples of food and drugs, consisting of 102 formal and 193 informal, were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst.

Approximately 40% of the total were milk samples, which numbered 117, comprising 91 formal and 26 informal. Twenty-eight of these were reported to be unsatisfactory (14 formal and 14 informal). These concerned two farms, both situated outside the borough and supplying milk to a local dairy.

In the one instance, 8 informal samples were first taken in course of delivery at the local dairy ; of these 4 were found to be unsatisfactory being either deficient in fat or with extraneous water. Eight follow-up formal samples were taken in course of delivery at the dairy ; of these, 3 were found to be unsatisfactory, containing extraneous water. (Subsequent "Appeal to Cow" samples were found to be satisfactory). Three informations were laid against the farmer for selling adulterated milk and he was fined £4 in each case ; in addition, costs of £16. 5s. 0d. were allowed.

In the second instance, 14 informal samples were first taken in course of delivery at the local dairy ; of these 10 were found to be unsatisfactory being either deficient in fat or with extraneous water. Thirteen follow-up formal samples were taken in course of delivery at the dairy ; of these 11 were found to be unsatisfactory. (Subsequent "Appeal to Cow" samples were found to be satisfactory). Eleven informations were laid against the farmer for selling milk containing extraneous water ; he was found guilty and was granted a conditional discharge for six months for each offence and ordered to pay £6. 6s. 0d. witness costs, £4. 4s. 0d. advocate's fee and £2. 4s. 0d. court costs.

Of the 178 samples taken of other food and drugs, one formal and 5 informal were reported to be unsatisfactory. The administrative action taken regarding these adverse samples is given in a table following the "Summary of Samples Taken."

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Summary of Samples taken

Article	Number Examined			Number Unsatisfactory		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Baking Powder		2	2			
Beef Loaf (Minced)	1	2	3	1	1	2
Bicarbonate of Soda		1	1			
Butter		5	5			
Cashew Nuts		1	1			
Cheese Spread		6	6			
Chestnut Spread		1	1			
Chicken Pate		2	2			
Cho Cho		1	1			
Chutney		3	3		1	1
Coffee and Chicory		3	3			
Cooking Oil		6	6			
Crab		2	2			
Cream		6	6			
Creamed Coconut		1	1			
Currants		1	1			
Curry Powder		3	3			
Fried Herrings		1	1			
Gelatine		1	1			
Gin	2		2			
Glace Cherries		3	3			
Ground Paprika		1	1			
Honey		1	1			
Honey Chocolate		1	1			
Ice Cream		19	19			
Ready Mixed Ice Cream		1	1			
Jam		9	9			
Lard		2	2			
Lemon Curd		2	2			
Margarine		1	1			
Marmalade		6	6			
Milk	91	26	117	14	14	28
Mincemeat		2	2			
Mixed Peel		1	1			
Mustard		8	8			
Ox Tongue		1	1			
Peaches		1	1			
Peas		1	1			
Pickle		9	9		1	1
Pork Luncheon		1	1			
Prawns		1	1			
Prawn Curry		1	1			
Prunes		2	2			
Raisins		2	2			
Rice Pudding		1	1			
Rum	4		4			
Sago		1	1			
Salad Cream		4	4			
Salmon		1	1			
Salmon/Anchovy		2	2			
Sauce		16	16			
Sausage		2	2			
Sild		1	1			
Skimmed Milk Powder		2	2		1	1
Strawberries in Syrup		1	1			
Sugar Crystals		1	1			
Tapioca		1	1			
Tomato Catchup		2	2		1	1
Tomato Paste		1	1			
Tomato Puree		1	1			
Vinegar		6	6			
Whisky	4		4			
TOTALS	102	193	295	15	19	34

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Administrative Action taken regarding Samples found to be Unsatisfactory

No. of Sample	Article of Food	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration Or Irregularity	Legal Proceedings Instituted		Observations
				Fine inflicted £. s. d.	Costs imposed £. s. d.	
101	Beef Loaf (Minced)	Informal	Meat deficiency			See sample No. 124
124	Beef Loaf (Minced)	Formal	Meat deficiency			Letters of warning sent to retailer and manufacturer.
68	Chutney	Informal	Contained benzoic acid as preservative			Remaining stock removed from sale.
67	Pickle	Informal	Contained benzoic acid as preservative			Remaining stock removed from sale.
142	Skimmed Milk Powder	Informal	Labelling infringement			Letter of warning sent
22	Tomato Catchup	Informal	Ingredients not stated on Label			Letter of warning sent
Various	Milk	Formal and Informal	Deficient in fat ; extraneous water (For details see body of report)	12. 0. 0.	16. 5. 0.	
		Formal and Informal	Deficient in fat ; extraneous water (For details see body of report)		12. 14. 0.	

12. (a) American Pasteurised Hen Egg Albumen

One hundred and eighteen samples were taken for bacteriological examination ; no pathogenic organisms were isolated.

(b) Danish Pasteurised Hen Egg Albumen

One hundred and ninety-two samples were taken for bacteriological examination ; no pathogenic organisms were isolated.

(c) Frozen Whole Egg

Thirty-four samples were taken for bacteriological examination; no pathogenic organisms were isolated.

13. Catering Establishments

Routine inspections totalled 70 ; seventeen informal notices were served, 15 were complied with and 84 improvements recorded.

Eighty swabs were obtained from 7 premises and were taken from cups, saucers, plates, dishes, knives, forks, spoons, drinking glasses and plastic beakers. In ten instances, the reports were unsatisfactory and nine of these were in respect of swabs taken on two different occasions from the same cafe. The matter was discussed with the manager and work was carried out. On completion of the improvements further swabs were taken and these proved to be satisfactory.

14. Wet and Fried Fish Shops

Twenty-four inspections were made of these premises. Five informal notices were served, a similar number were complied with and 56 improvements recorded.

15. Butchers' Shops and Premises where Preserved Food, etc., is Prepared or Manufactured

The number of persons and premises registered in accordance with Section 67 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936 increased by two from the previous year and totalled 194 ; routine inspections numbered 50. Twenty-six informal notices were served, 33 were complied with and 146 improvements recorded.

With regard to premises where preserved food, etc., is prepared or manufactured, routine inspections were made of the 55 registered premises.

16. Bakehouses

Routine inspections were made of the 9 bakehouses ; one informal notice was complied with, resulting in 5 improvements.

17. Licensed Premises

Routine inspections numbered 65 ; 45 informal notices were served, 13 were complied with and 48 improvements recorded.

Swabs for bacteriological examination were taken from 144 drinking glasses at 29 licensed premises. Sixteen swabs (from 4 premises) were reported to be unsatisfactory and the brewery companies and licensees concerned were informed. Five of these swabs were taken from three premises and repeat swabs proved to be satisfactory. The remainder, eleven in number, were taken on five separate dates from the same licensed premises. Following discussions with the brewery company, improved glass storage facilities were provided ; subsequently the licensee was replaced. Further swabs were taken and satisfactory results were obtained.

18. Provision Shops

Eighty-five inspections of provision shops were made. Twenty-nine informal notices were served, 36 were complied with and 187 improvements recorded.

19. Food Premises (not previously commented upon)

Inspections of other types of food premises totalled 73. Twenty-seven informal notices were served, 25 were complied with and 102 improvements recorded.

20. Markets

(a) Retail Market

Routine inspections, at least once weekly, were carried out.

(b) Wholesale Market

Routine inspections were carried out.

21. Sales out of Market Licences

Thirteen applications for licences under the provisions of the Wolverhampton Corporation Improvement Act, 1869 were received by the Markets Manager, who referred them to this department to ensure that the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 were complied with prior to the issue of the licences.

The applications were investigated and seven were approved.

In addition, 57 inspections were made of licensed mobile food shops.

22. The Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Food Complaints

The following tables summarise the action taken regarding food complaints.

Article of Food	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Chicken	Diseased condition	Warning letter sent to retailer
Bottle of still orange	Presence of bandage	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendants fined £40 with £5. 5s. 0d. advocate's fee
Pork sandwich	Presence of string	Warning letter sent to firm of retailers
Tin of blackberries	Presence of bent pin	Warning letter sent to firm of canners
Wholewheat loaf of bread	Presence of mould	Warning letters sent to firm of vendors and firm of baker/wholesalers
Meat pie	Presence of mould	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendants fined £10.
Steak and kidney pies	Presence of mould	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendants fined total of £10.
Tin of pork luncheon meat	Decomposing and presence of mould	Warning letters sent to firm of retailers and firm of suppliers
Pork Pie	Presence of mould	Warning letter sent to firm of baker/retailers
Sliced loaf of bread	Presence of fibre	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendants fined £10 with £3. 3s. 0d. advocate's fee
Scone	Presence of string	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendants fined £5 with £3. 3s. 0d. costs
Chicken	Presence of mould	Legal proceedings instituted. Case dismissed

Article of Food	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Camphorated oil	Camphorated oil sold as olive oil	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendant fined £20 with £3. 3s. 0d. advocate's fee
Fried fish	Presence of worms	Warning letter sent to retailer
Apple pie	Presence of mould	Warning letter sent to firm of retailer/bakers
Loaf of bread	Presence of insect	Warning letter sent to firm of retailer/bakers
Pork pie	Presence of mould	Warning letter sent to firm of retailers
Malt loaf	Presence of mould	Warning letters sent to firm of wholesaler/bakers and firm of retailers
Cartons of milk purchased from vending machine	Sour condition	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendants fined £5 with £3. 3s. 0d. advocate's fee
Cup cakes	Presence of mould	Warning letters sent to firm of manufacturer/wholesalers and to firm of retailers
Potatoes	Mouldy and rotting condition	Warning letter sent to vendor
Frozen fish finger	Presence of fly	Warning letter sent to firm of wholesalers
Pork pie	Presence of mould	Warning letter sent to firm of manufacturer/retailers
Tin of vegetable soup	Corroded condition of tin	Warning letters sent to firm of retailers and firm of manufacturer/canners

Article of Food	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Custard pie	Presence of extraneous matter	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendants fined £5 with £3. 3s. 0d. advocate's fee
Tin of stewed steak	Presence of strip of cellophane	Warning letter sent to firm of canners
Tin of corned beef	Presence of fly	Warning letter sent to firm of manufacturers
Beef pie	Presence of piece of wire	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendants fined £3 with £3. 3s. 0d. advocate's fee
Vanilla slice	Presence of beetle	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendants fined £3 with £3. 3s. 0d. advocate's fee
Loaf of bread	Presence of fly	Warning letter sent to firm of wholesaler/bakers
Bloaters	Unsound condition	Warning letters sent to firm and manager of market stall
Christmas cake	Presence of beetle	Warning letters sent to firm of manufacturers and firm of retailers
Sausages	Presence of mould	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendants fined £35 with £5. 5s. 0d. advocate's fee
Pikelet	Presence of glass	Warning letter sent to firm of manufacturers (with copy to firm of retailers—for information

In addition to the 34 complaints already detailed, a further 28 complaints were received ; in each instance a full investigation was made but no formal action was found necessary.

23. The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The following table gives details of the contraventions found and remedied with regard to the requirements relating to food premises under Part IV of the Regulations :—

Regulation					Contraventions	
					Found	Remedied
14	Sanitary conveniences	.....	.....	.....	117	97
	Hand washing notices	.....	.....	.....	19	25
15	Water supply	.....	.....	.....	3	—
16	Wash-hand basins	.....	.....	.....	101	66
17	First-aid materials	.....	.....	.....	21	34
18	Accommodation for clothing, etc.	.....	.....	.....	11	15
19	Sinks	.....	.....	.....	41	29
16 & 19	Soap, towels, etc.	.....	.....	.....	22	23
20	Lighting	.....	.....	.....	8	4
21	Ventilation	.....	.....	.....	5	6
22	Intervening ventilated space	.....	.....	.....	2	3
23	Cleanliness and repair	.....	.....	.....	232	222
24	Accumulation of refuse	.....	.....	.....	21	20
TOTALS					603	544

With regard to other requirements of the Regulations, the following table gives details of the contraventions found and remedied :—

Regulation					Contraventions	
					Found	Remedied
5	Insanitary premises	.....	.....	.....	1	1
6	Cleanliness of equipment	.....	.....	.....	71	47
8	Risk of contamination of food	.....	.....	.....	32	42
9	Personal cleanliness	.....	.....	.....	3	4
TOTALS					107	94

24. Licensing Act, 1961

Club Premises

One hundred and forty-five visits were made to 30 club premises at which work was being carried out. The work involved necessitated discussions with Club Committees, Architects and Builders, and comprised 7 rebuildings, 6 extensions and 17 renovations.

Two hundred and fourteen improvements were recorded at the premises in the process of renovation.

APPENDIX

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect
of the year 1963 for the County Borough of Wolverhampton
in the County of Stafford
Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

Part I of the Act

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	72	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	803	40	9	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	60	—	—	—
TOTAL	935	40	9	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	6	—	7	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
(not including offences relating to outwork)					
TOTAL	10	6	—	7	—

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing)	12	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	30	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	44	—	—	—	—	—